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# **FACTS AND FIGURES**

# 1999



## **Statistical Overview of the Temporary Resident and Refugee Claimant Population**

December 2000





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# FACTS AND FIGURES

Statistical Overview of the  
Temporary Resident and  
Regular Resident Population

January 2004

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# STATISTICAL OVERVIEW OF THE TEMPORARY RESIDENT AND REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION

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*Facts & Figures 1999: Statistical Overview of the Temporary Resident and Refugee Claimant Population* presents a series of charts and tables containing selected demographic information on the temporary resident and refugee claimant population in Canada for the three-year period 1997 to 1999.

The tables were selected to provide a broad historical summary of the size and composition of the temporary resident and refugee claimant population processed by Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC). The publication also introduces and illustrates basic reporting concepts and statistical measures which apply to this population. Future versions of this publication will be expanded to include a broader range of statistics based on consultations with CIC stakeholders, external partners and other interested parties.

Readers who are familiar with statistics on temporary residents and refugee claimants will recognize that we are presenting the information in a manner different from what they are accustomed to. Rather than presenting statistics based on the number of permits or authorizations issued, we are emphasizing the *client* as the key reporting unit, not the document.

However, even though we employ the *people* perspective, there are many ways to look at the temporary resident and refugee claimant population. In this publication, we have chosen to focus primarily on the individual's primary motivation for being in Canada. As such, we have defined four *Primary Status* groups which include Foreign Workers, Foreign Students, Humanitarian (including Refugee Claimants) and Other.

*Foreign Workers* are individuals who are in Canada primarily to work although they may also be in possession of other permits or authorizations. *Foreign Students* are individuals who are in Canada primarily to study although they too may be in possession of other permits or authorizations. Persons in the *Humanitarian group* are primarily refugee claimants but may also be included as a result of other "special considerations" that allow certain people to remain in Canada on humanitarian grounds. The final group, *Other*, which is not profiled in this publication, is comprised of individuals who do not fit into any of the other categories. The four groups are mutually exclusive.

The inclusion of refugee claimants in the Humanitarian group warrants special mention. They are included in this group along with persons for whom refugee claims were not recorded as such in the administrative data systems but who are known to have been processed under special programs established to handle refugee-like cases. These are primarily Administrative Review and Backlog Clearance cases prior to 1990 and Kosovo refugees in 1999. The Humanitarian group also includes a very small number of other persons who have been allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian and/or compassionate grounds but who have never filed a refugee claim. In 1997 and 1998, 99% of persons



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included in the Humanitarian group were refugee claimants. In 1999, the percentage drops to 79% because the group includes over 7,000 Kosovo refugees who were not counted as refugee claimants.

There are several variables available by which the Temporary Resident and Refugee Claimant population can be described. In this publication, however, we have chosen to focus only on the country of origin, location within Canada and gender. Future publications will include other variables by which to profile this population.

As there are different ways of categorizing the Temporary Resident and Refugee Claimant population, there are also different ways in which to calculate statistics relating to that population. In this publication, *flow statistics* are broken down by country of origin while the *stock statistics* are broken down by location within Canada (provinces and census metropolitan areas). The *flow statistics* are calendar-year based and tell us when the individual first came into contact with CIC. The exception to this are the statistics on foreign workers where we also highlight seasonal employment effects in recognition of the fact that seasonal workers re-enter the country annually. The *stock calculations* are based on June 1 of each calendar year and tell us whether the individual is still authorized to be in the country on that date regardless of when he or she entered the country.

This focus on *client-based* reporting is made possible through the development of the Client-Based Data System (CBDS). The CBDS is a reporting system of administrative data that is restructured in such a way as to enable us to look at Temporary Residents and Refugee Claimants from a *people* perspective as well as a *document* perspective. Please refer to the *Concepts and Measures* section at the end of this publication for a more detailed technical discussion of the CBDS that includes a discussion of the analytical distinction between document-based and client-based reporting, the primary status categorizations and the statistical calculations.

The development of the CBDS and this first version of *Facts and Figures 1999: Statistical Overview of the Temporary Resident and Refugee Claimant Population* involved extensive consultation with service line personnel particularly with regard to the program definitions that were adopted. We recognize the need for other definitions to better reflect, amongst others, the different components of the foreign student movement and to distinguish between positively and negatively determined refugee claimants. We will continue to work closely with departmental service lines to develop these and other definitions that will be incorporated into the CBDS and also into future editions of this publication as well as any supplementary custom reports describing specific programs and policies.



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# TEMPORARY RESIDENT AND REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION

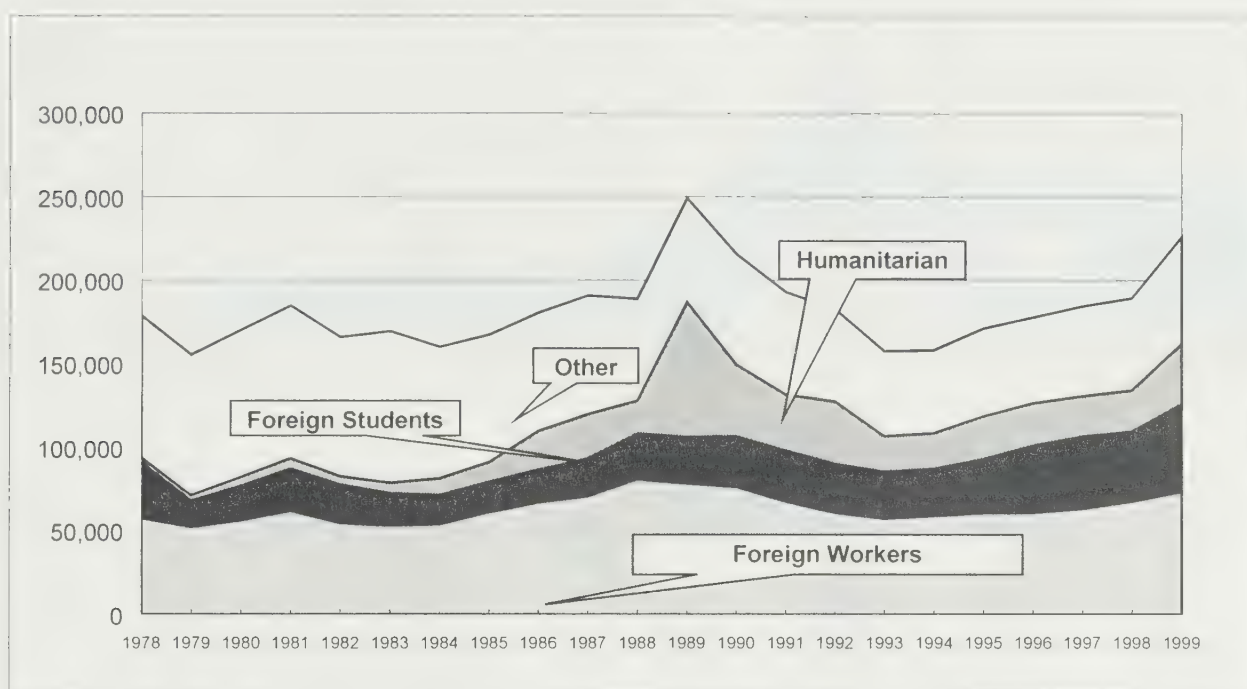
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**FIGURE 1: TEMPORARY RESIDENT AND REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION BY PRIMARY STATUS, ANNUAL FLOWS, 1978 – 1999<sup>1</sup>**



Year	Foreign Workers	Foreign Students	Humanitarian	Other	Total
1978	57,251	33,357	2,975	84,950	178,533
1979	51,937	15,970	3,300	83,842	155,049
1980	55,997	20,578	5,470	87,933	169,978
1981	61,458	25,568	6,207	91,359	184,592
1982	54,204	23,182	4,935	83,445	165,766
1983	52,849	19,160	6,636	90,704	169,349
1984	53,651	17,582	9,915	78,783	159,931
1985	60,571	18,615	11,960	75,895	167,041
1986	66,606	19,894	23,233	70,661	180,394
1987	70,332	22,791	26,526	70,913	190,562
1988	80,463	27,454	19,659	61,049	188,625
1989	78,193	27,759	80,554	62,390	248,896
1990	75,862	30,697	42,788	66,084	215,431
1991	67,243	30,823	33,207	61,689	192,962
1992	60,420	29,502	37,003	55,631	182,556
1993	56,862	28,349	21,287	50,632	157,130
1994	58,823	28,173	21,393	49,654	158,043
1995	60,114	32,904	25,466	52,420	170,904
1996	60,380	40,565	25,356	51,367	177,668
1997	63,118	43,417	24,012	53,887	184,434
1998	67,182	42,215	24,775	55,209	189,381
1999	73,304	52,410	36,148	63,854	225,716

<sup>1</sup>This table shows the *annual flow statistics* from 1978 to 1999 for the entire Temporary Resident and Refugee Claimant population based on the *initial entry method*: each person is counted one time only on his or her initial entry into the system. The figures are broken down by primary status.

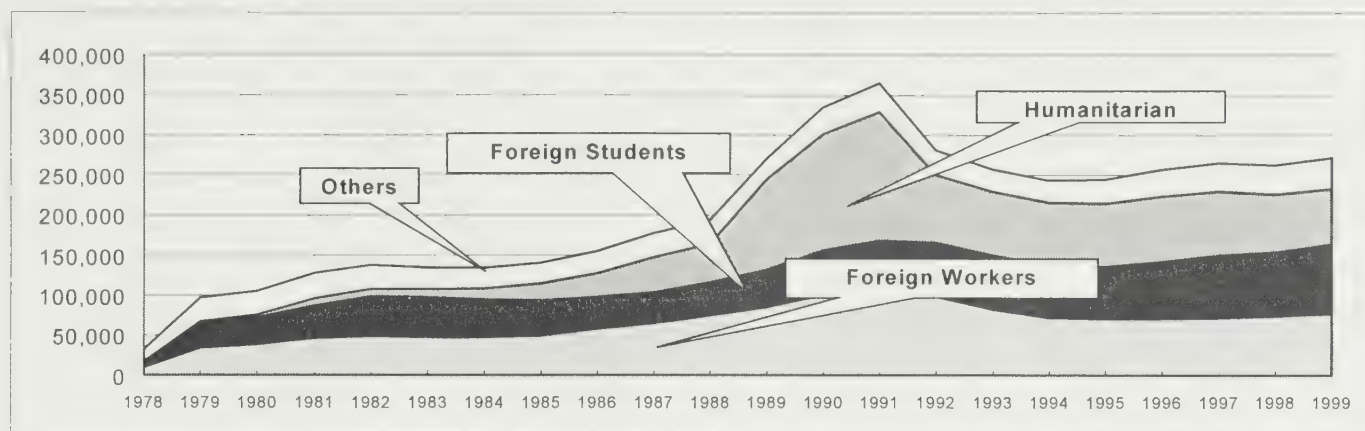




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**FIGURE 2: TEMPORARY RESIDENT AND REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION BY PRIMARY STATUS, STOCKS ON JUNE 1, 1978 – 1999<sup>2</sup>**



Year	Foreign Workers <sup>3</sup>			Foreign Students <sup>4</sup>			Humanitarian <sup>5</sup>	Other	ALL
	W/EA	W/O EA	Total	W/SA	W/O SA	Total	Total	Total	Total
1978	7,462	2,039	9,501	5,815	309	6,124	509	15,812	31,946
1979	26,685	7,173	33,858	29,633	954	30,587	2,906	29,071	96,422
1980	29,943	8,379	38,322	31,551	1,709	33,260	3,957	29,630	105,169
1981	36,021	9,658	45,679	39,004	2,011	41,015	8,983	31,790	127,467
1982	38,442	10,525	48,967	46,657	2,420	49,077	9,610	29,725	137,379
1983	35,520	11,609	47,129	47,228	2,704	49,932	10,004	27,048	134,113
1984	36,412	10,531	46,943	44,521	2,623	47,144	13,905	25,577	133,569
1985	38,667	10,745	49,412	40,872	2,388	43,260	21,184	25,791	139,647
1986	47,152	10,407	57,559	37,584	2,205	39,789	29,754	27,269	154,371
1987	54,131	10,294	64,425	36,276	2,381	38,657	44,031	29,632	176,745
1988	62,838	11,154	73,992	39,216	2,565	41,781	47,877	29,302	192,952
1989	72,154	12,587	84,741	43,333	3,276	46,609	113,025	26,008	270,383
1990	88,026	12,074	100,100	50,677	4,490	55,167	145,842	33,150	334,259
1991	92,637	12,437	105,074	58,016	5,131	63,147	160,301	36,560	365,082
1992	87,015	10,921	97,936	61,874	5,373	67,247	84,776	31,244	281,203
1993	72,703	9,182	81,885	62,456	5,037	67,493	79,947	27,694	257,019
1994	63,487	8,308	71,795	62,088	3,542	65,630	78,540	27,330	243,295
1995	62,526	7,889	70,415	61,251	3,580	64,831	79,015	29,979	244,240
1996	62,675	8,158	70,833	67,161	3,801	70,962	81,350	33,861	257,006
1997	64,086	7,731	71,817	74,399	3,850	78,249	79,293	35,348	264,707
1998	66,887	6,923	73,810	76,196	3,497	79,693	72,331	36,292	262,126
1999	71,834	5,019	76,853	83,510	3,208	86,718	69,201	38,863	271,635

<sup>2</sup>This table shows the *annual stock statistics* measured on the first of June from 1978 to 1999. The figures are broken down by *primary status*. A person is included in these stock counts regardless of the type of permit or authorization he or she is in possession of. A person who has been given permanent resident status on or before the date of observation is excluded from the stock calculation on that date.

<sup>3</sup> *Foreign Workers* are shown according to whether they hold an employment authorization (W/EA) or another type of document (W/O EA) on the observation date. For example, in 1999, 76,853 Foreign Workers were deemed to be present in Canada on June 1. Of those people, 71,834 were authorized to work and 5,019 were authorized to reside in Canada by virtue of being in possession of some other type of permit or authorization.

<sup>4</sup> *Foreign Students* are shown according to whether they hold a student authorization (W/SA) or another type of document (W/O SA) on the observation date. For example, in 1999, 86,718 Foreign Students were deemed to be present in Canada on June 1. Of those people, 83,510 were authorized to study and 3,208 were authorized to reside in Canada by virtue of being in possession of some other type of permit or authorization.

<sup>5</sup> A refugee claimant who has not been issued a permit or authorization by CIC is included in these stock counts as a *Humanitarian* case for two (2) years following the date of his or her most recent appearance in the CIC system.



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# FOREIGN WORKERS

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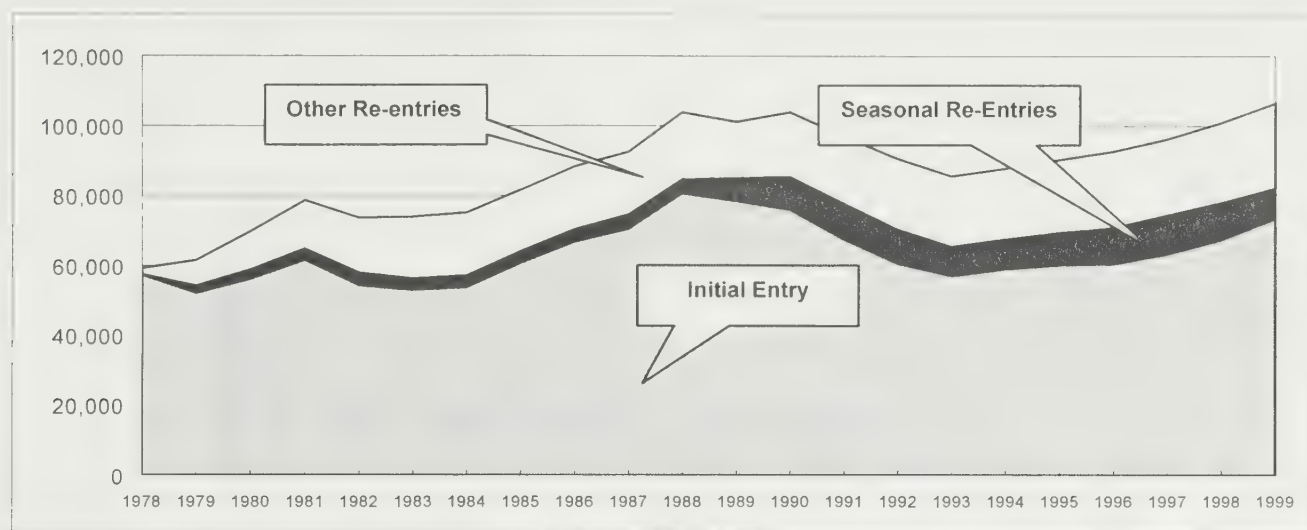




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FIGURE 3: FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION, ANNUAL FLOWS BY METHOD OF CALCULATION, 1978 – 1999<sup>6</sup>



Year	Initial Entry	Seasonal Re-entries	Total Initial+Seasonal	Other Re-entries	Total Entries+Re-entries
1978	57,251	26	57,277	1,854	59,131
1979	51,937	2,218	54,155	7,307	61,462
1980	55,997	2,809	58,806	10,876	69,682
1981	61,458	3,265	64,723	13,865	78,588
1982	54,204	3,514	57,718	15,829	73,547
1983	52,849	3,400	56,249	17,561	73,810
1984	53,651	3,355	57,006	17,992	74,998
1985	60,571	3,366	63,937	17,545	81,482
1986	66,606	3,691	70,297	17,931	88,228
1987	70,332	4,137	74,469	17,951	92,420
1988	80,463	4,027	84,490	19,272	103,762
1989	78,193	6,675	84,868	16,209	101,077
1990	75,862	9,474	85,336	18,478	103,814
1991	67,243	10,414	77,657	19,269	96,926
1992	60,420	9,897	70,317	20,144	90,461
1993	56,862	8,393	65,255	20,277	85,532
1994	58,823	8,561	67,384	20,385	87,769
1995	60,114	9,141	69,255	20,958	90,213
1996	60,380	10,332	70,712	21,836	92,548
1997	63,118	11,192	74,310	21,720	96,030
1998	67,182	10,799	77,981	22,811	100,792
1999	73,304	8,693	81,997	24,351	106,348

<sup>6</sup> This table shows the *annual flow statistics* from 1978 to 1999 for the *foreign worker population* based on three methods:

*Initial entry*: each person is counted only on initial entry;

*Initial and seasonal re-entries*: each person is counted on initial entry and again if he or she is a seasonal worker who reenters the system after an absence of thirty (30) days; and,

*Initial and all re-entries*: each person is counted on initial entry and again if he or she reenters the system after an absence of thirty (30) days.

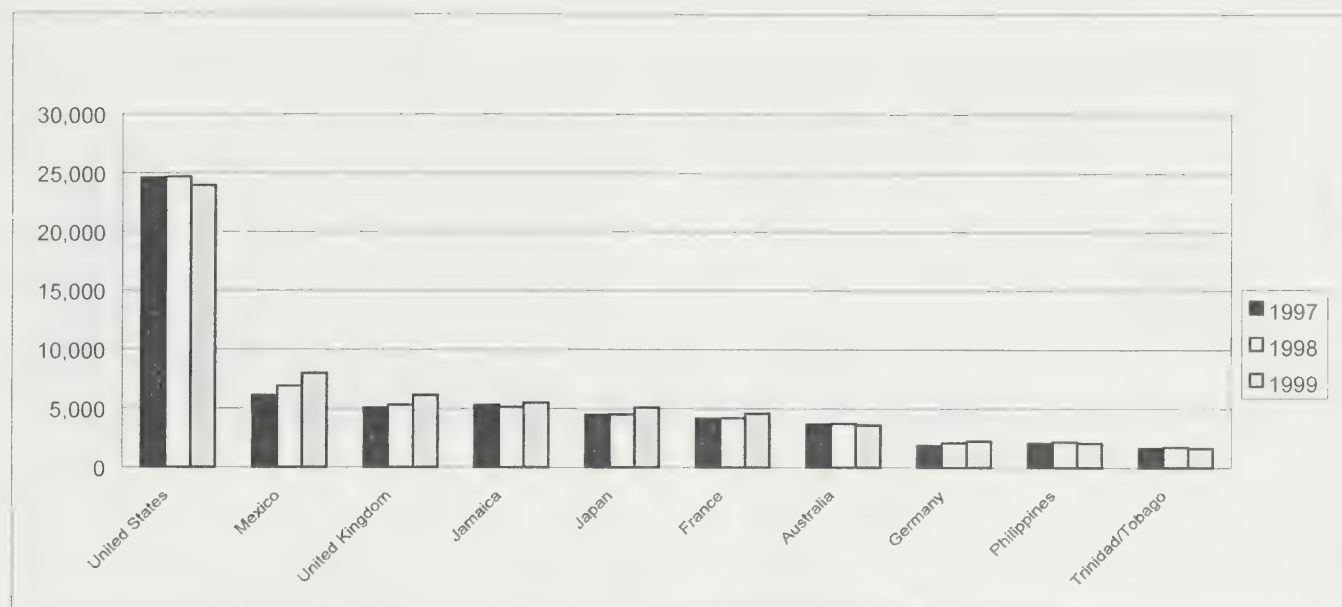


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FIGURE 4: FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS, 1997–1999<sup>7</sup>



Country of Origin	1997			1998			1999		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
United States Of America	24,590	33.09	01	24,662	31.63	01	23,959	29.22	01
Mexico	6,078	8.18	02	6,913	8.86	02	7,975	9.73	02
United Kingdom	5,063	6.81	04	5,278	6.77	03	6,116	7.46	03
Jamaica	5,288	7.12	03	5,103	6.54	04	5,474	6.68	04
Japan	4,462	6.00	05	4,492	5.76	05	5,077	6.19	05
France	4,144	5.58	06	4,180	5.36	06	4,586	5.59	06
Australia	3,667	4.93	07	3,730	4.78	07	3,617	4.41	07
Germany	1,843	2.48	09	2,111	2.71	09	2,244	2.74	08
Philippines	2,066	2.78	08	2,190	2.81	08	2,071	2.53	09
Trinidad/Tobago	1,653	2.22	10	1,723	2.21	10	1,634	1.99	10
<b>Total for Top Ten only</b>	<b>58,854</b>	<b>79.20</b>		<b>60,382</b>	<b>77.43</b>		<b>62,753</b>	<b>76.53</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>15,456</b>	<b>20.80</b>		<b>17,599</b>	<b>22.57</b>		<b>19,244</b>	<b>23.47</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,310</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>77,981</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>81,997</b>	<b>100</b>	

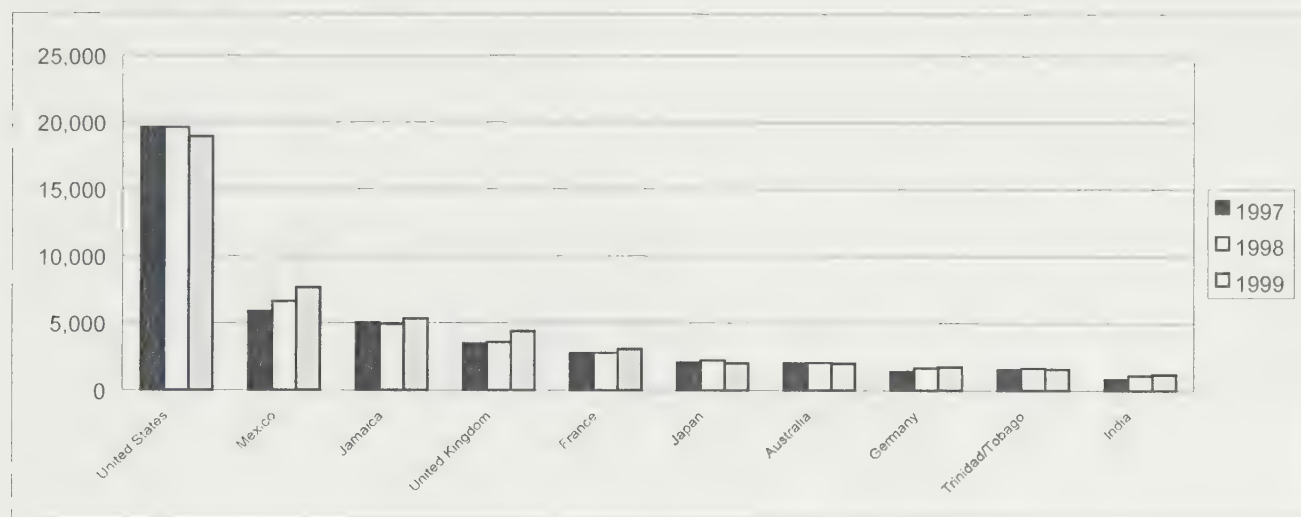
<sup>7</sup> This table shows the *annual flow statistics* for 1997, 1998 and 1999 for the *foreign worker population* using the *initial and seasonal re-entries method* of calculation: seasonal workers are counted on initial entry and each time they re-enter the system. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR).



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**FIGURE 5: MALE FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS, 1997 – 1999<sup>8</sup>**



Country of Origin	#	1997			#	1998			#	1999		
		%	Rank			%	Rank			%	Rank	
United States of America	19,604	35.93	01		19,591	33.87	01		18,913	30.92	01	
Mexico	5,864	10.75	02		6,617	11.44	02		7,646	12.50	02	
Jamaica	5,022	9.20	03		4,918	8.50	03		5,318	8.69	03	
United Kingdom	3,493	6.40	04		3,579	6.19	04		4,381	7.16	04	
France	2,745	5.03	05		2,785	4.81	05		3,046	4.98	05	
Japan	2,082	3.82	06		2,222	3.84	06		1,994	3.26	06	
Australia	2,004	3.67	07		2,062	3.56	07		1,989	3.25	07	
Germany	1,386	2.54	09		1,643	2.84	09		1,717	2.81	08	
Trinidad/Tobago	1,553	2.85	08		1,652	2.86	08		1,578	2.58	09	
India	834	1.53	10		1,114	1.93	10		1,183	1.93	10	
<b>Total for Top Ten only</b>	<b>44,587</b>	<b>81.72</b>			<b>46,183</b>	<b>79.84</b>			<b>47,765</b>	<b>78.09</b>		
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>9,971</b>	<b>18.28</b>			<b>11,663</b>	<b>20.16</b>			<b>13,404</b>	<b>21.91</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,558</b>	<b>100</b>			<b>57,846</b>	<b>100</b>			<b>61,169</b>	<b>100</b>		

<sup>8</sup> This table shows the *annual flow statistics* for 1997, 1998 and 1999 for the *male foreign worker population* using the *initial and seasonal re-entries method of calculation*: seasonal workers are counted on initial entry and each time they re-enter the system. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR).

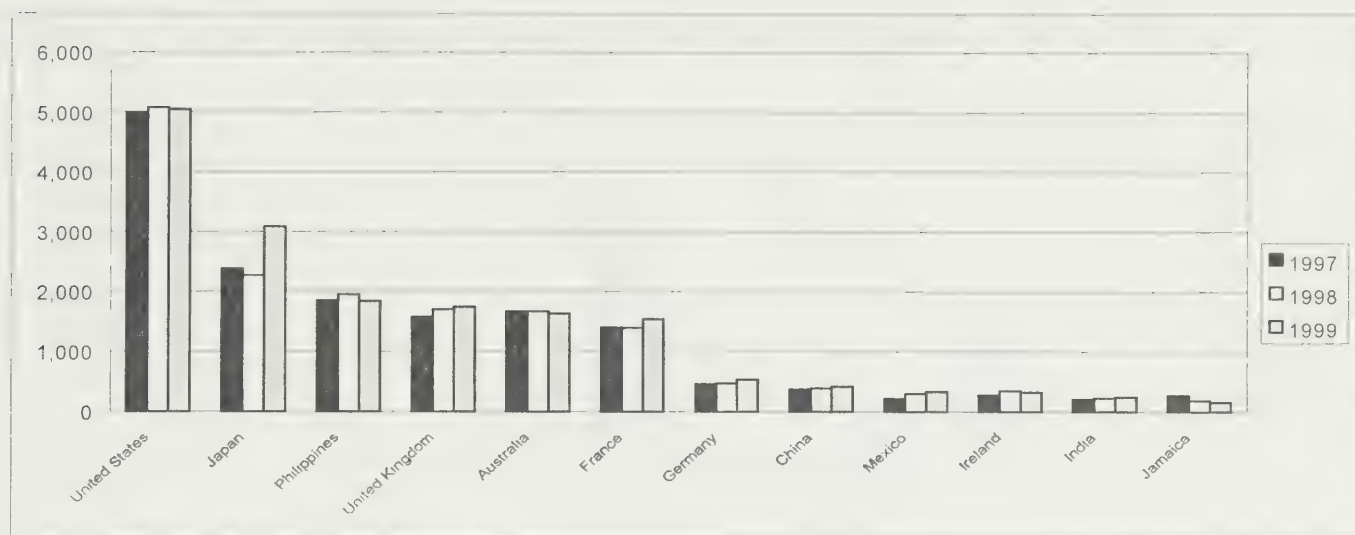


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**FIGURE 6: FEMALE FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS, 1997 – 1999<sup>9</sup>**



Country of Origin	1997			1998			1999		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
United States of America	4,985	25.30	01	5,069	25.26	01	5,045	24.24	01
Japan	2,380	12.08	02	2,270	11.31	02	3,082	14.81	02
Philippines	1,850	9.39	03	1,954	9.74	03	1,839	8.84	03
United Kingdom	1,570	7.97	05	1,699	8.47	04	1,735	8.34	04
Australia	1,663	8.44	04	1,668	8.31	05	1,628	7.82	05
France	1,399	7.10	06	1,395	6.95	06	1,540	7.40	06
Germany	457	2.32	07	468	2.33	07	527	2.53	07
China	365	1.85	08	380	1.89	08	420	2.02	08
Mexico	214	1.09	12	296	1.48	10	329	1.58	09
Ireland	274	1.39	09	347	1.73	09	326	1.57	10
India	205	1.04	14	224	1.12	12	236	1.13	12
Jamaica	266	1.35	10	185	0.92	15	155	0.74	14
<b>Total for Top Ten only</b>	<b>15,209</b>	<b>77.20</b>		<b>15,546</b>	<b>77.48</b>		<b>16,471</b>	<b>79.13</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>4,492</b>	<b>22.80</b>		<b>4,519</b>	<b>22.52</b>		<b>4,343</b>	<b>20.87</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,701</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>20,065</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>20,814</b>	<b>100</b>	

<sup>9</sup> This table shows the *annual flow statistics* for 1997, 1998 and 1999 for the *female foreign worker population* using the *initial and seasonal re-entries method* of calculation: seasonal workers are counted on initial entry and each time they re-enter the system. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR).

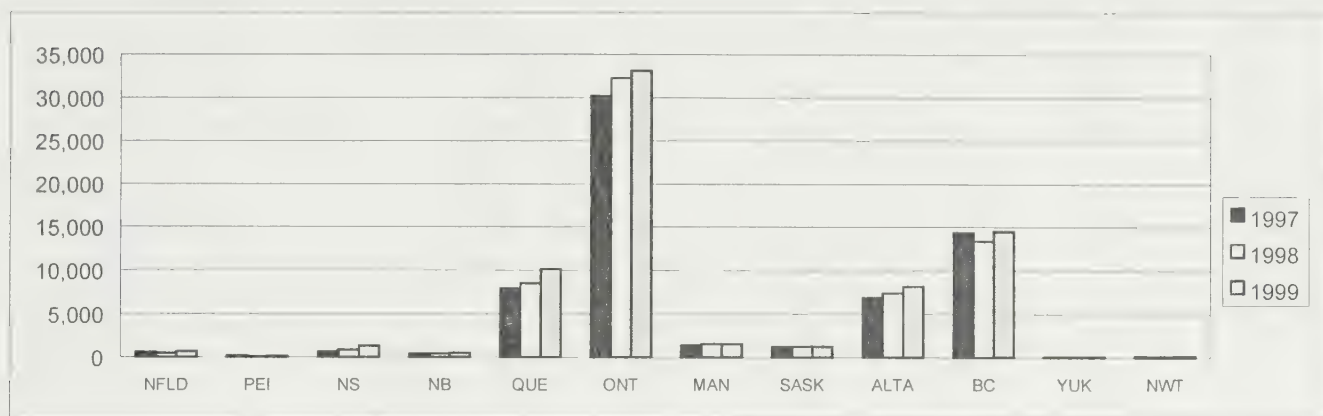


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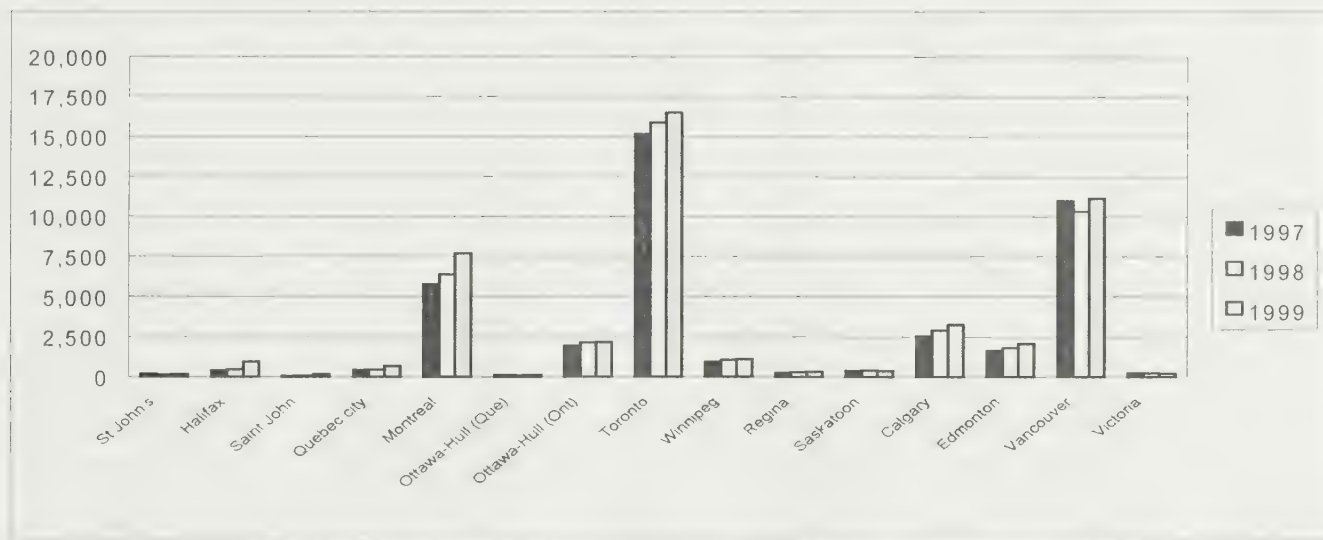
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FIGURE 7: FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON JUNE 1, 1997 – 1999<sup>10</sup>

A. FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE, STOCKS ON JUNE 1, 1997 – 1999



B. FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA, STOCKS ON JUNE 1, 1997 – 1999



<sup>10</sup> This table shows the *annual stock statistics* measured on the first of June of 1997, 1998 and 1999 for the *foreign worker population*. In this table, a person is included in the count only if he or she is in possession of an employment authorization on the observation date and has not yet become a permanent resident. The figures are broken down by Census Metropolitan Area and province based on 1991 Census definitions.



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# C. FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON JUNE 1, 1997 – 1999

(FIGURE 7 CONT'D)

Census Metropolitan Area/ Province Of Residence	1997		1998		1999	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
St. John's	187	0.29	126	0.19	164	0.23
Other Newfoundland	399	0.62	323	0.48	477	0.66
<b>Total Newfoundland</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>0.89</b>
<b>Total Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>0.15</b>
Halifax	401	0.63	455	0.68	955	1.33
Other Nova Scotia	252	0.39	415	0.62	354	0.49
<b>Total Nova Scotia</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>1.82</b>
Saint John	50	0.08	70	0.10	154	0.21
Other New Brunswick	364	0.57	359	0.54	352	0.49
<b>Total New Brunswick</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>0.70</b>
Quebec	415	0.65	441	0.66	657	0.91
Montreal	5,756	8.98	6,376	9.53	7,682	10.69
Ottawa-Hull	96	0.15	78	0.12	94	0.13
Other Quebec	1,664	2.60	1,644	2.46	1,722	2.40
<b>Total Quebec</b>	<b>7,931</b>	<b>12.38</b>	<b>8,539</b>	<b>12.77</b>	<b>10,155</b>	<b>14.13</b>
Ottawa-Hull	1,941	3.03	2,127	3.18	2,144	2.98
Toronto	15,178	23.68	15,866	23.72	16,525	23.00
Other Ontario	13,015	20.31	14,269	21.33	14,440	20.10
<b>Total Ontario</b>	<b>30,134</b>	<b>47.02</b>	<b>32,262</b>	<b>48.23</b>	<b>33,109</b>	<b>46.08</b>
Winnipeg	934	1.46	1,055	1.58	1,091	1.52
Other Manitoba	425	0.66	512	0.77	471	0.66
<b>Total Manitoba</b>	<b>1,359</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>2.18</b>
Regina	244	0.38	285	0.43	304	0.42
Saskatoon	374	0.58	382	0.57	350	0.49
Other Saskatchewan	590	0.92	585	0.87	569	0.79
<b>Total Saskatchewan</b>	<b>1,208</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>1,223</b>	<b>1.70</b>
Calgary	2,516	3.93	2,879	4.30	3,247	4.52
Edmonton	1,616	2.52	1,824	2.73	2,052	2.86
Other Alberta	2,722	4.25	2,714	4.06	2,882	4.01
<b>Total Alberta</b>	<b>6,854</b>	<b>10.70</b>	<b>7,417</b>	<b>11.09</b>	<b>8,181</b>	<b>11.39</b>
Vancouver	10,990	17.15	10,303	15.40	11,131	15.50
Victoria	256	0.40	234	0.35	200	0.28
Other British Columbia	3,102	4.84	2,836	4.24	3,195	4.45
<b>Total British Columbia</b>	<b>14,348</b>	<b>22.39</b>	<b>13,373</b>	<b>19.99</b>	<b>14,526</b>	<b>20.23</b>
<b>Total Yukon</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>0.09</b>
<b>Total Northwest Territories</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>0.20</b>
Unknown	289	0.45	452	0.68	302	0.42
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,086</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>66,887</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>71,834</b>	<b>100</b>



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## FOREIGN STUDENTS

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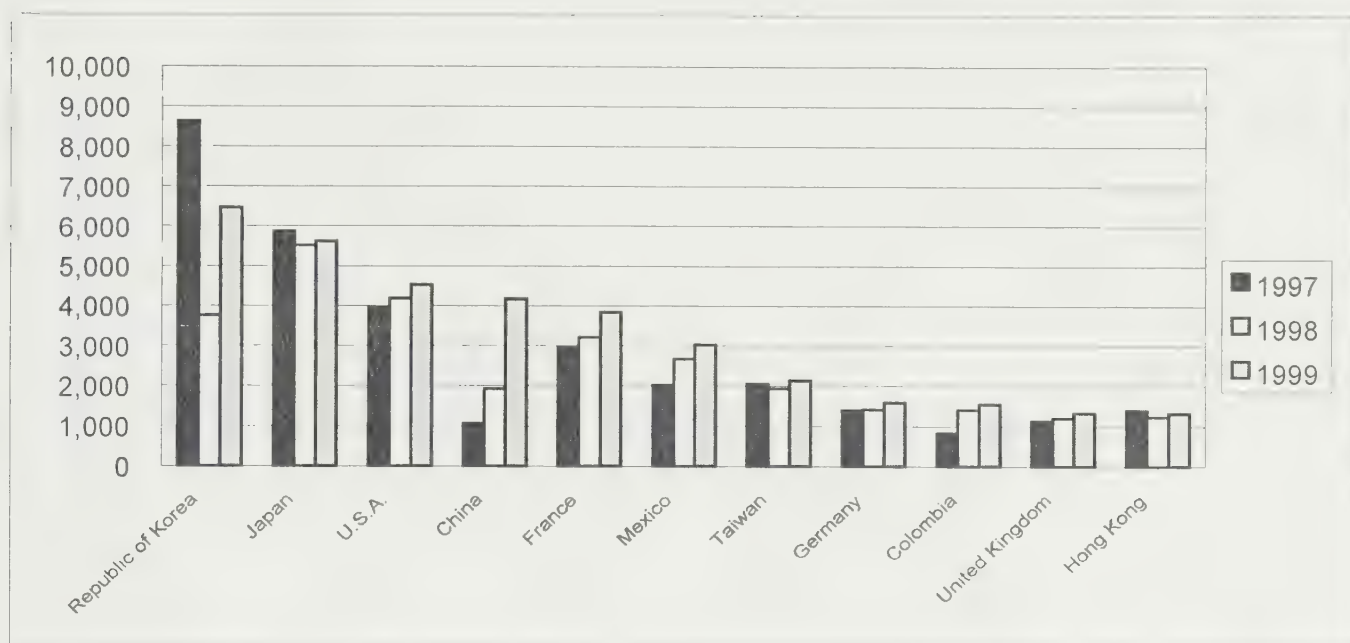




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**FIGURE 8: FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS - INITIAL ENTRIES, 1997 – 1999<sup>11</sup>**



Country of Origin	1997			1998			1999		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
Republic of Korea	8,619	19.85	1	3,764	8.92	3	6,453	12.31	1
Japan	5,860	13.50	2	5,514	13.06	1	5,613	10.71	2
United States of America	3,963	9.13	3	4,187	9.92	2	4,521	8.63	3
China	1,060	2.44	10	1,928	4.57	7	4,181	7.98	4
France	2,954	6.80	4	3,220	7.63	4	3,840	7.33	5
Mexico	2,021	4.65	6	2,681	6.35	5	3,035	5.79	6
Taiwan	2,050	4.72	5	1,943	4.60	6	2,133	4.07	7
Germany	1,399	3.22	8	1,424	3.37	8	1,596	3.05	8
Colombia	824	1.90	11	1,410	3.34	9	1,548	2.95	9
United Kingdom	1,131	2.60	9	1,208	2.86	11	1,333	2.54	10
Hong Kong	1,402	3.23	7	1,236	2.93	10	1,331	2.54	11
<b>Total for Top Ten only</b>	<b>30,459</b>	<b>70.15</b>		<b>27,307</b>	<b>64.69</b>		<b>34,253</b>	<b>65.36</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>12,958</b>	<b>29.85</b>		<b>14,908</b>	<b>35.31</b>		<b>18,157</b>	<b>34.64</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,417</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>42,215</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>52,410</b>	<b>100</b>	

<sup>11</sup> This table shows the *annual flow statistics* for 1997, 1998 and 1999 for the *foreign student population* using the *initial entries method of calculation*: each person is counted only on initial entry. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR).

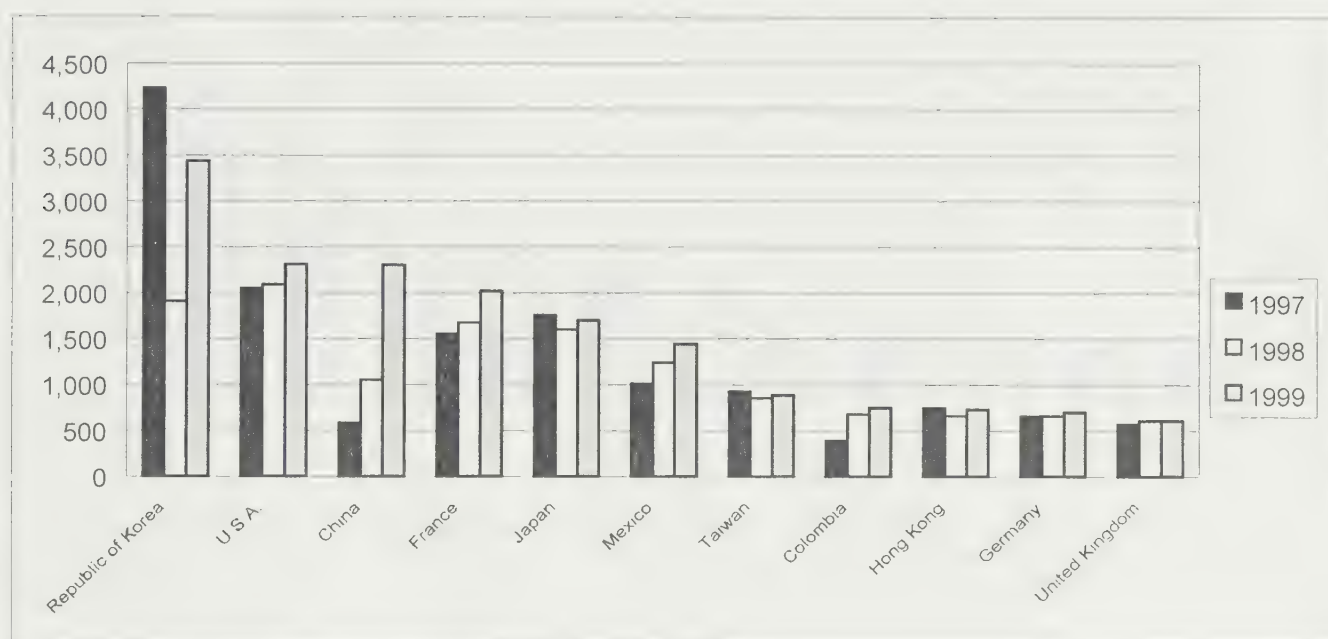




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**FIGURE 9: MALE FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS - INITIAL ENTRIES, 1997 – 1999<sup>12</sup>**



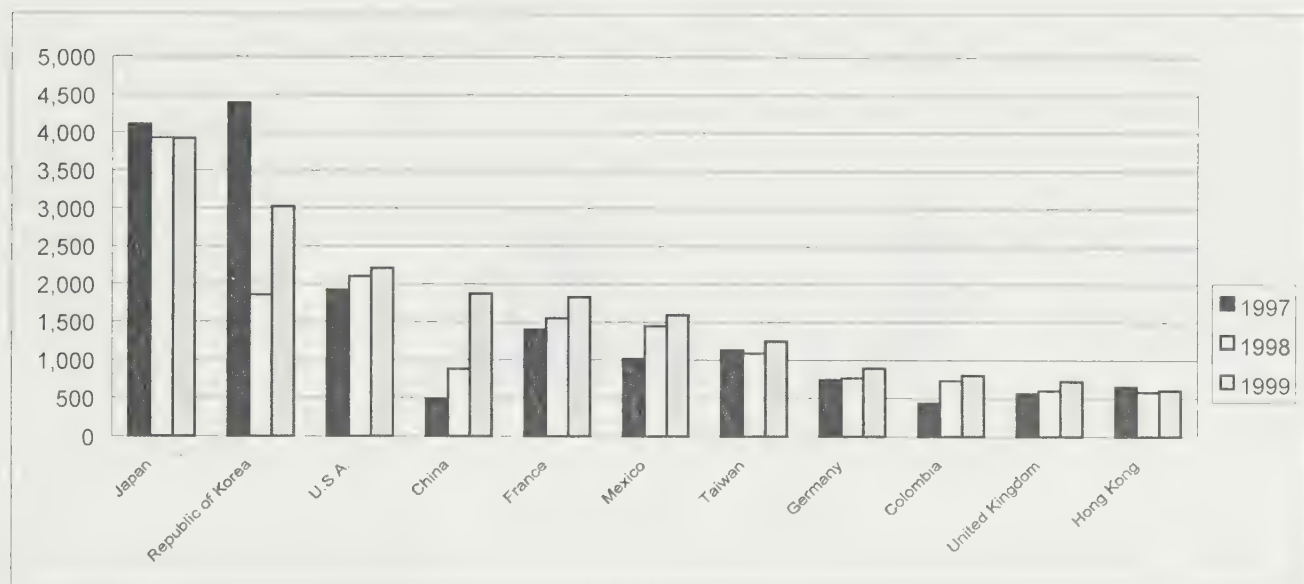
Country of Origin	1997			1998			1999		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
Republic of Korea	4,234	19.97	1	1,910	9.25	2	3,436	12.89	1
United States of America	2,050	9.67	2	2,092	10.13	1	2,313	8.68	2
China	586	2.76	9	1,050	5.08	6	2,306	8.65	3
France	1,554	7.33	4	1,674	8.11	3	2,017	7.57	4
Japan	1,760	8.30	3	1,596	7.73	4	1,701	6.38	5
Mexico	1,007	4.75	5	1,238	6.00	5	1,443	5.42	6
Taiwan	923	4.35	6	854	4.14	7	885	3.32	7
Colombia	390	1.84	11	680	3.29	8	748	2.81	8
Hong Kong	747	3.52	7	657	3.18	10	729	2.74	9
Germany	657	3.10	8	657	3.18	9	701	2.63	10
United Kingdom	572	2.70	10	611	2.96	11	611	2.29	12
<b>Total for Top Ten only</b>	<b>14,090</b>	<b>66.47</b>		<b>12,408</b>	<b>60.09</b>		<b>16,279</b>	<b>61.09</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>7,109</b>	<b>33.53</b>		<b>8,242</b>	<b>39.91</b>		<b>10,369</b>	<b>38.91</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,199</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>20,650</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>26,648</b>	<b>100</b>	

<sup>12</sup> This table shows the *annual flow statistics* for 1997, 1998 and 1999 for the *male foreign student population* using the *initial entries method of calculation*: each person is counted only on initial entry. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR).



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**FIGURE 10: FEMALE FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS - INITIAL ENTRIES, 1997 – 1999<sup>13</sup>**



Country of Origin	1997			1998			1999		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
Japan	4,100	18.46	2	3,918	18.18	1	3,912	15.19	1
Republic of Korea	4,385	19.74	1	1,854	8.60	3	3,017	11.71	2
United States of America	1,913	8.61	3	2,095	9.72	2	2,208	8.57	3
China	474	2.13	10	878	4.07	7	1,875	7.28	4
France	1,400	6.30	4	1,546	7.17	4	1,823	7.08	5
Mexico	1,014	4.56	6	1,443	6.70	5	1,592	6.18	6
Taiwan	1,127	5.07	5	1,089	5.05	6	1,245	4.83	7
Germany	742	3.34	7	766	3.55	8	894	3.47	8
Colombia	434	1.95	11	730	3.39	9	800	3.11	9
United Kingdom	559	2.52	9	597	2.77	10	722	2.80	10
Hong Kong	654	2.94	8	579	2.69	11	602	2.34	12
<b>Total for Top Ten only</b>	<b>16,368</b>	<b>73.68</b>		<b>14,916</b>	<b>69.21</b>		<b>18,088</b>	<b>70.23</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>5,847</b>	<b>26.32</b>		<b>6,637</b>	<b>30.79</b>		<b>7,667</b>	<b>29.77</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,215</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>21,553</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>25,755</b>	<b>100</b>	

<sup>13</sup> This table shows the *annual flow statistics* for 1997, 1998 and 1999 for the *female foreign student population* using the *initial entries method of calculation*: each person is counted only on initial entry. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR).

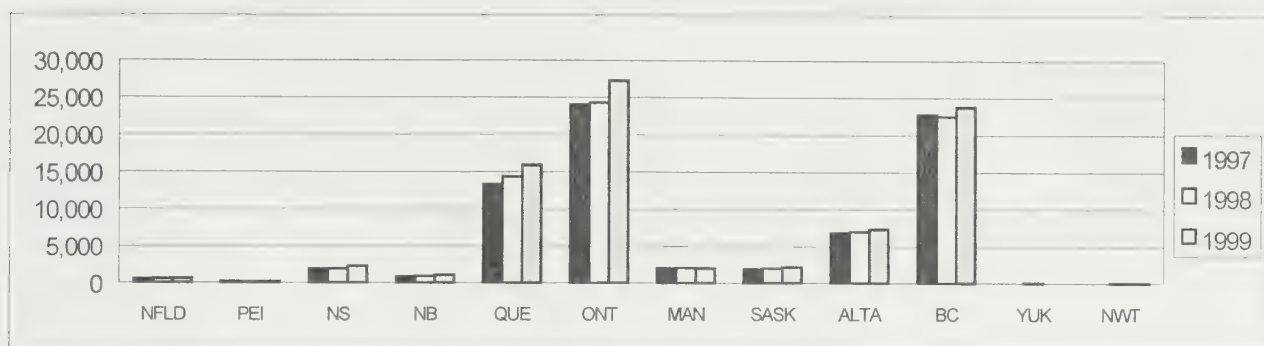


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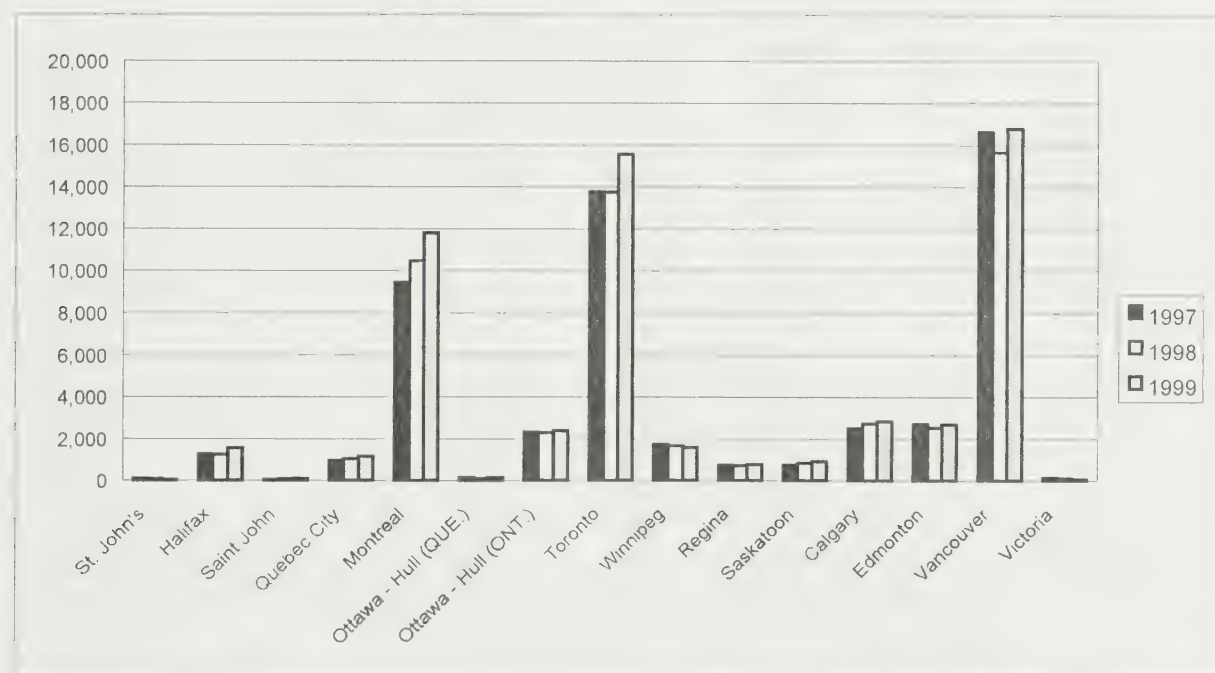


FIGURE 11: FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON JUNE 1, 1997 – 1999<sup>14</sup>

A. FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE, STOCKS ON JUNE 1, 1997 – 1999



B. FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA, STOCKS ON JUNE 1, 1997 – 1999



<sup>14</sup> This table shows the *annual stock statistics* measured on the first of June of 1997, 1998 and 1999 for the *foreign student population*. In this table, a person is included in the count only if he or she is in possession of a student authorization on the observation date and has not yet become a permanent resident. The figures are broken down by Census Metropolitan Area and province based on 1991 Census definitions.



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### C. FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON JUNE 1, 1997 – 1999

(FIGURE 11 CONT'D)

Census Metropolitan Area/ Province Of Residence	1997		1998		1999	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
St. John's	74	0.10	55	0.07	41	0.05
Other Newfoundland	410	0.55	479	0.63	554	0.66
<b>Total Newfoundland</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>0.71</b>
<b>Total Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>0.19</b>
Halifax	1,264	1.70	1,250	1.64	1,548	1.85
Other Nova Scotia	659	0.89	680	0.89	714	0.85
<b>Total Nova Scotia</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>1,930</b>	<b>2.53</b>	<b>2,262</b>	<b>2.70</b>
Saint John	46	0.06	57	0.07	77	0.09
Other New Brunswick	800	1.08	857	1.12	965	1.16
<b>Total New Brunswick</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>1.25</b>
Quebec	945	1.27	1,052	1.38	1,147	1.37
Montreal	9,437	12.68	10,465	13.73	11,814	14.15
Ottawa-Hull	124	0.17	91	0.12	124	0.15
Other Quebec	2,764	3.72	2,699	3.54	2,813	3.37
<b>Total Quebec</b>	<b>13,270</b>	<b>17.84</b>	<b>14,307</b>	<b>18.77</b>	<b>15,898</b>	<b>19.04</b>
Ottawa-Hull	2,340	3.15	2,297	3.01	2,394	2.87
Toronto	13,793	18.54	13,755	18.05	15,554	18.63
Other Ontario	7,880	10.59	8,269	10.85	9,316	11.16
<b>Total Ontario</b>	<b>24,013</b>	<b>32.28</b>	<b>24,321</b>	<b>31.91</b>	<b>27,264</b>	<b>32.66</b>
Winnipeg	1,723	2.32	1,656	2.17	1,588	1.90
Other Manitoba	314	0.42	387	0.51	420	0.50
<b>Total Manitoba</b>	<b>2,037</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>2,043</b>	<b>2.68</b>	<b>2,008</b>	<b>2.40</b>
Regina	737	0.99	713	0.94	770	0.92
Saskatoon	741	1.00	836	1.10	931	1.11
Other Saskatchewan	421	0.57	448	0.59	485	0.58
<b>Total Saskatchewan</b>	<b>1,899</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>1,997</b>	<b>2.63</b>	<b>2,186</b>	<b>2.61</b>
Calgary	2,495	3.35	2,739	3.59	2,837	3.40
Edmonton	2,703	3.63	2,535	3.33	2,691	3.22
Other Alberta	1,586	2.13	1,698	2.23	1,738	2.08
<b>Total Alberta</b>	<b>6,784</b>	<b>9.11</b>	<b>6,972</b>	<b>9.15</b>	<b>7,266</b>	<b>8.70</b>
Vancouver	16,636	22.36	15,678	20.58	16,782	20.10
Victoria	125	0.17	97	0.13	73	0.09
Other British Columbia	5,977	8.03	6,688	8.78	6,938	8.31
<b>Total British Columbia</b>	<b>22,738</b>	<b>30.56</b>	<b>22,463</b>	<b>29.49</b>	<b>23,793</b>	<b>28.50</b>
<b>Total Yukon</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0.03</b>
<b>Total Northwest Territories</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0.04</b>
Unknown	235	0.32	524	0.69	982	1.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,399</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>76,196</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>83,510</b>	<b>100</b>



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## HUMANITARIAN COMPONENT

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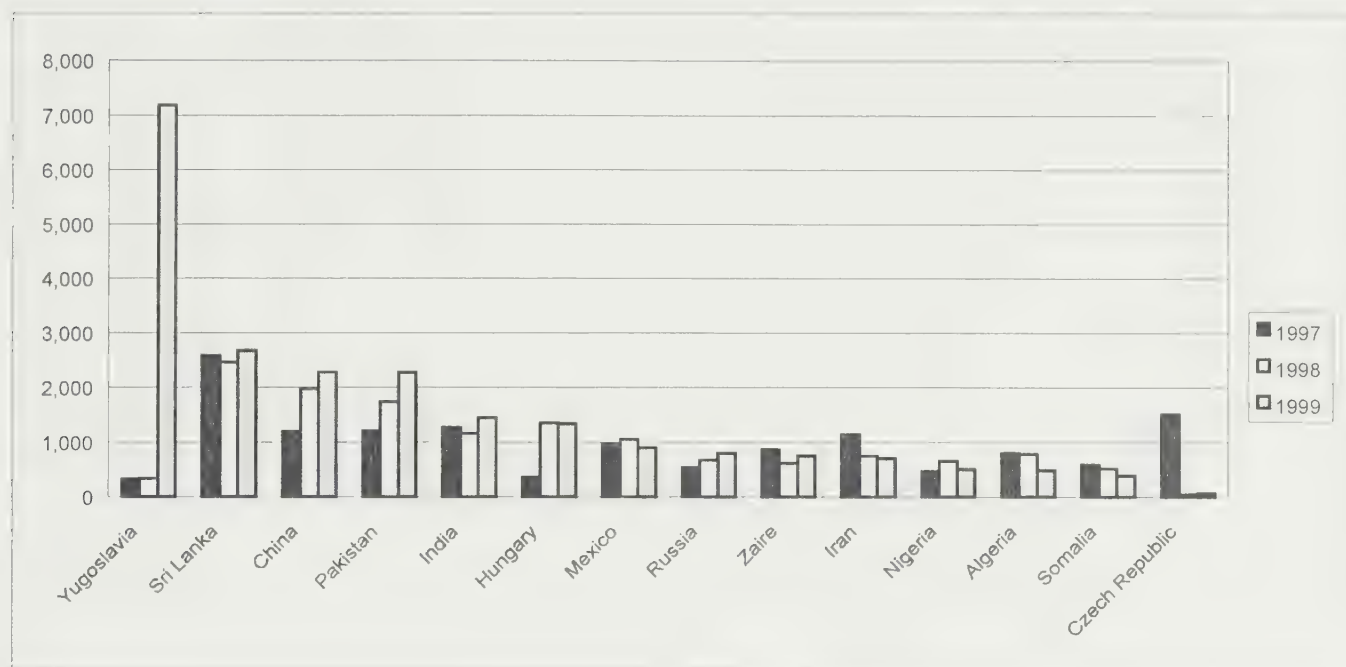




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FIGURE 12: HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS - INITIAL ENTRIES, 1997 – 1999<sup>15</sup>



Country of Origin	1997			1998			1999		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
Yugoslavia	316	1.32	21	337	1.36	18	7,186	19.88	1
Sri Lanka	2,571	10.71	1	2,456	9.91	1	2,667	7.38	2
China	1,184	4.93	5	1,975	7.97	2	2,275	6.29	3
Pakistan	1,192	4.96	4	1,736	7.01	3	2,271	6.28	4
India	1,267	5.28	3	1,159	4.68	5	1,441	3.99	5
Hungary	362	1.51	16	1,347	5.44	4	1,333	3.69	6
Mexico	968	4.03	7	1,043	4.21	6	900	2.49	7
Russia	537	2.24	11	672	2.71	9	797	2.20	8
Zaire	857	3.57	8	616	2.49	11	750	2.07	9
Iran	1,142	4.76	6	740	2.99	8	703	1.94	10
Nigeria	470	1.96	13	654	2.64	10	502	1.39	12
Algeria	799	3.33	9	782	3.16	7	489	1.35	15
Somalia	585	2.44	10	515	2.08	12	391	1.08	21
Czech Republic	1,513	6.30	2	51	0.21	61	63	0.17	62
<b>Total for Top Ten only</b>	<b>12,078</b>	<b>50.30</b>		<b>12,564</b>	<b>50.71</b>		<b>20,323</b>	<b>57.03</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>11,934</b>	<b>49.70</b>		<b>12,211</b>	<b>49.29</b>		<b>15,825</b>	<b>42.97</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,012</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>24,775</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>36,148</b>	<b>100</b>	

<sup>15</sup> This table shows the *annual flow statistics* for 1997, 1998 and 1999 for the *humanitarian population* using the *initial entries method of calculation*: each person is counted only on initial entry. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR). The humanitarian population includes refugee claimants and temporary residents allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian grounds.

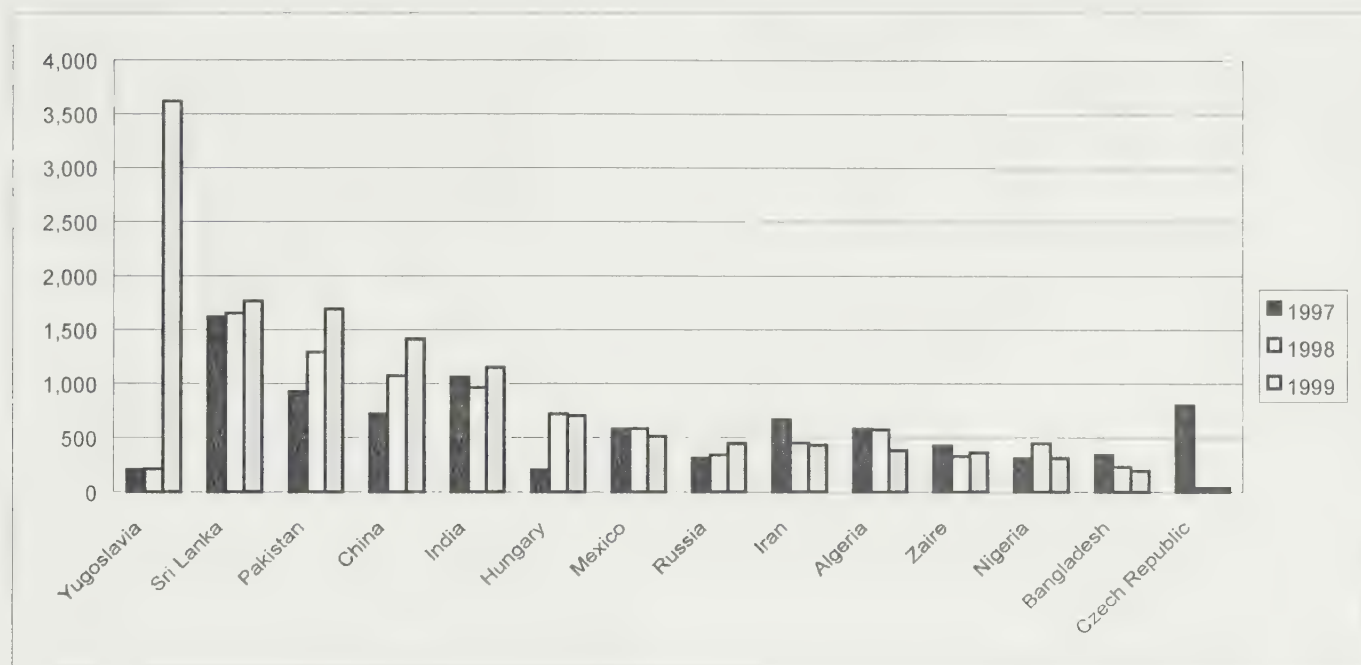


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**FIGURE 13: MALE HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS - INITIAL ENTRIES, 1997 – 1999<sup>16</sup>**



Country of Origin	1997			1998			1999		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
Yugoslavia	207	1.41	17	211	1.39	17	3,618	16.75	1
Sri Lanka	1,616	11.01	1	1,651	10.85	1	1,765	8.17	2
Pakistan	922	6.28	3	1,289	8.47	2	1,692	7.83	3
China	717	4.89	5	1,073	7.05	3	1,410	6.53	4
India	1,058	7.21	2	958	6.29	4	1,148	5.32	5
Hungary	203	1.38	19	718	4.72	5	699	3.24	6
Mexico	578	3.94	7	581	3.82	6	511	2.37	7
Russia	309	2.11	11	340	2.23	10	447	2.07	8
Iran	667	4.55	6	451	2.96	8	429	1.99	9
Algeria	576	3.93	8	573	3.76	7	381	1.76	10
Zaire	423	2.88	9	326	2.14	11	362	1.68	11
Nigeria	307	2.09	12	448	2.94	9	310	1.44	15
Bangladesh	337	2.30	10	230	1.51	14	194	0.90	22
Czech Republic	798	5.44	4	33	0.22	57	32	0.15	68
<b>Total for Top Ten only</b>	<b>7,692</b>	<b>52.42</b>		<b>8,082</b>	<b>53.09</b>		<b>12,100</b>	<b>56.02</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>6,981</b>	<b>47.58</b>		<b>7,140</b>	<b>46.91</b>		<b>9,498</b>	<b>43.80</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,673</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>15,222</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>21,598</b>	<b>100</b>	

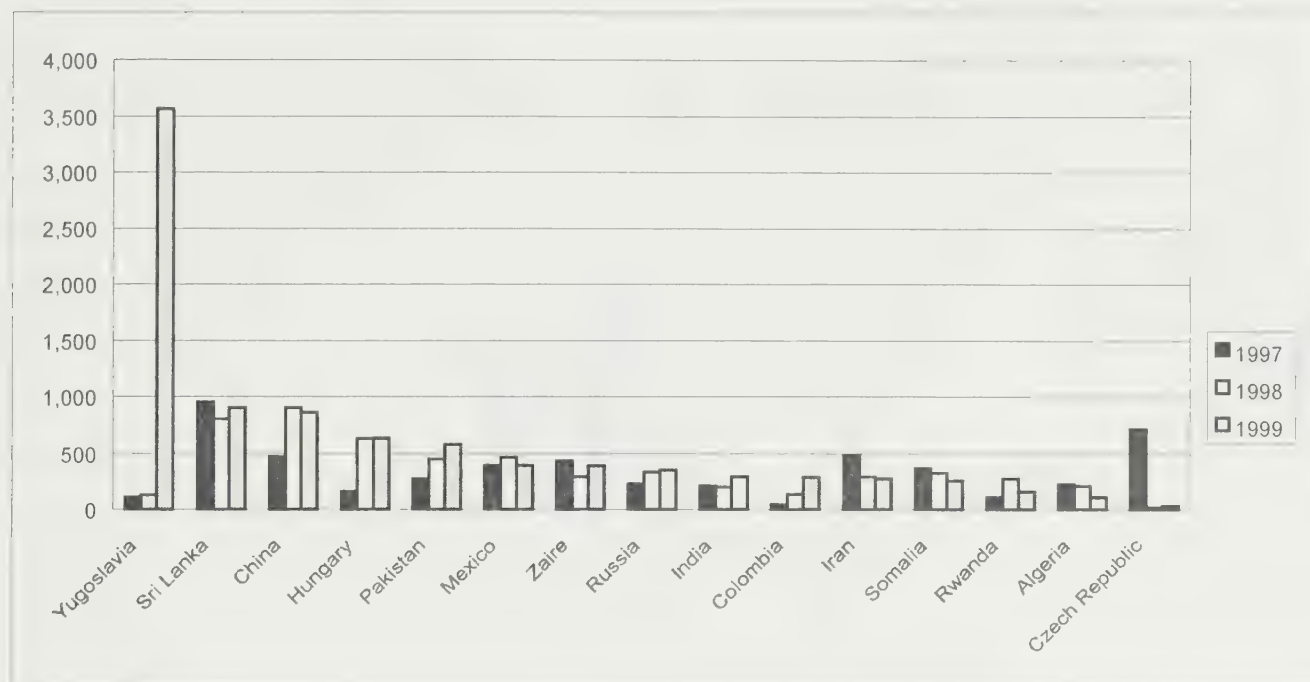
<sup>16</sup> This table shows the *annual flow statistics* for 1997, 1998 and 1999 for the *male humanitarian population* using the *initial entries method of calculation*: each person is counted only on initial entry. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR). The humanitarian population includes refugee claimants and temporary residents allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian grounds.



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**FIGURE 14: FEMALE HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS - INITIAL ENTRIES, 1997 – 1999<sup>17</sup>**



Country of Origin	1997			1998			1999		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
Yugoslavia	109	1.17	24	126	1.32	21	3,568	24.52	1
Sri Lanka	955	10.23	1	805	8.43	2	902	6.20	2
China	467	5.00	4	902	9.44	1	865	5.95	3
Hungary	159	1.70	15	629	6.58	3	634	4.36	4
Pakistan	270	2.89	8	447	4.68	5	579	3.98	5
Mexico	390	4.18	6	462	4.84	4	389	2.67	6
Zaire	434	4.65	5	290	3.04	8	388	2.67	7
Russia	228	2.44	9	332	3.48	6	350	2.41	8
India	209	2.24	11	201	2.10	14	293	2.01	9
Colombia	45	0.48	46	136	1.42	19	284	1.95	10
Iran	475	5.09	3	289	3.03	9	274	1.88	11
Somalia	367	3.93	7	322	3.37	7	253	1.74	12
Rwanda	112	1.20	23	275	2.88	10	160	1.10	18
Algeria	223	2.39	10	209	2.19	11	108	0.74	26
Czech Republic	715	7.66	2	18	0.19	69	31	0.21	59
<b>Total for Top Ten only</b>	<b>4,524</b>	<b>48.45</b>		<b>4,753</b>	<b>49.75</b>		<b>8,252</b>	<b>56.72</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>4,814</b>	<b>51.55</b>		<b>4,800</b>	<b>50.25</b>		<b>6,297</b>	<b>43.28</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,338</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>9,553</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>14,549</b>	<b>100</b>	

<sup>17</sup> This table shows the *annual flow statistics* for 1997, 1998 and 1999 for the *female humanitarian population* using the *initial entries method of calculation*: each person is counted only on initial entry. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR). The humanitarian population includes refugee claimants and temporary residents allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian grounds.

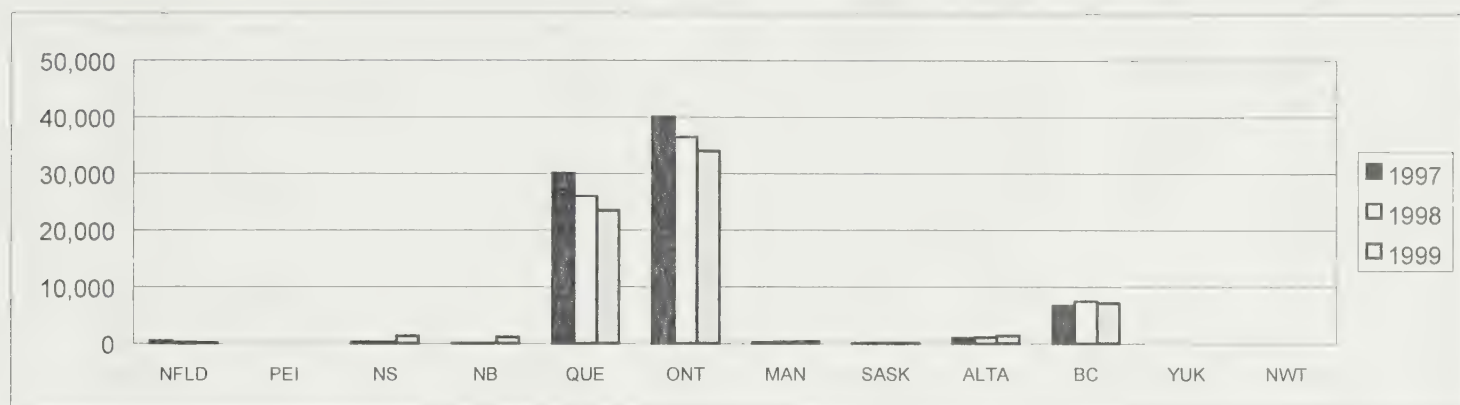


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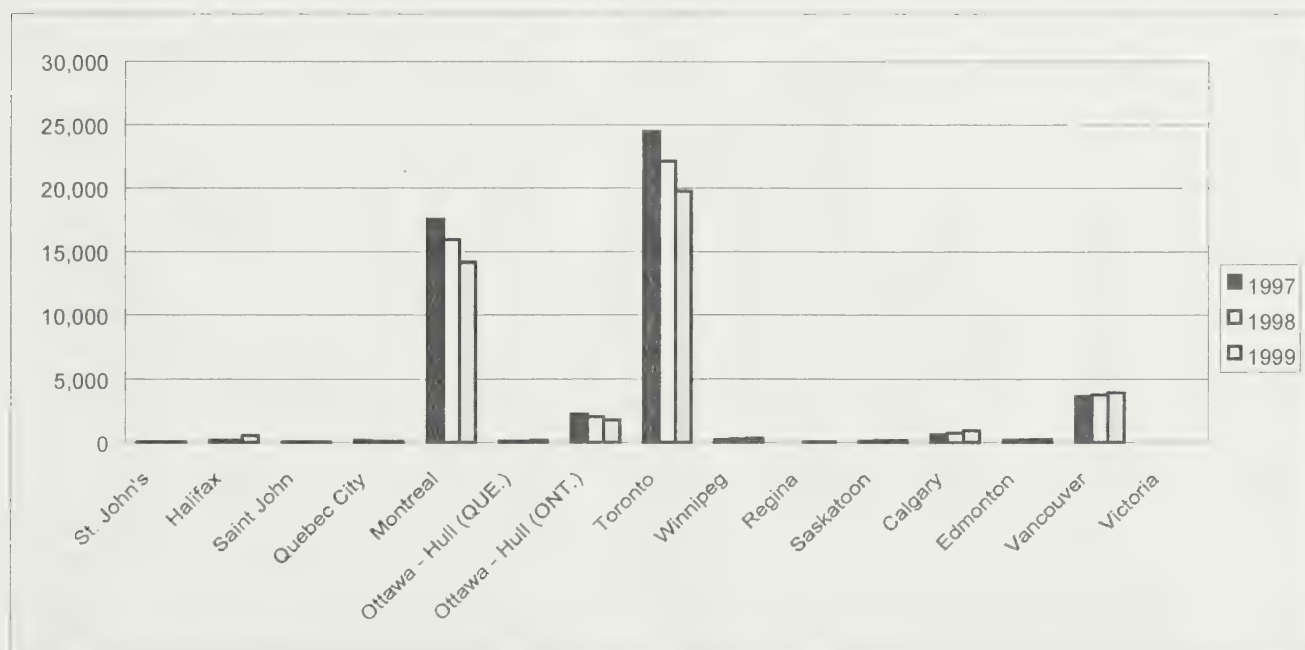
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FIGURE 15: HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON JUNE 1, 1997 – 1999<sup>18</sup>

A. HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE, STOCKS ON JUNE 1, 1997 – 1999



B. HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA, STOCKS ON JUNE 1, 1997 – 1999



<sup>18</sup> This table shows the *annual stock statistics* measured on the first of June of 1997, 1998 and 1999 for the *humanitarian population*. In this table, a person is included in the count if he or she is in possession of any type of authorization or permit on the observation date and has not yet become a permanent resident or, in the case of a refugee claimant without a permit or authorization, if less than two (2) years have elapsed since the date of his or her most recent appearance in the CIC system. The figures are broken down by Census Metropolitan Area and province based on 1991 Census definitions. The humanitarian population includes refugee claimants and temporary residents allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian grounds.



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# C. HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON JUNE 1, 1997 – 1999

(FIGURE 17 CONT'D)

Census Metropolitan Area/ Province Of Residence	1997		1998		1999	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
St. John's	44	0.06	28	0.04	20	0.03
Other Newfoundland	494	0.62	246	0.34	162	0.23
<b>Total Newfoundland</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>0.26</b>
<b>Total Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.01</b>
Halifax	179	0.23	181	0.25	556	0.80
Other Nova Scotia	129	0.16	146	0.20	716	1.03
<b>Total Nova Scotia</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>1.83</b>
Saint John	20	0.03	21	0.03	19	0.03
Other New Brunswick	90	0.11	81	0.11	1,122	1.62
<b>Total New Brunswick</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>1.65</b>
Quebec	148	0.19	97	0.13	66	0.10
Montreal	17,556	22.14	15,932	22.03	14,152	20.45
Ottawa-Hull	121	0.15	103	0.14	123	0.18
Other Quebec	12,232	15.43	9,796	13.54	9,107	13.16
<b>Total Quebec</b>	<b>30,057</b>	<b>37.91</b>	<b>25,928</b>	<b>35.84</b>	<b>23,448</b>	<b>33.89</b>
Ottawa-Hull	2,225	2.81	2,012	2.78	1,773	2.56
Toronto	24,484	30.88	22,095	30.55	19,731	28.51
Other Ontario	13,391	16.89	12,346	17.07	12,436	17.97
<b>Total Ontario</b>	<b>40,100</b>	<b>50.58</b>	<b>36,453</b>	<b>50.40</b>	<b>33,940</b>	<b>49.04</b>
Winnipeg	217	0.27	293	0.41	353	0.51
Other Manitoba	75	0.09	85	0.12	86	0.12
<b>Total Manitoba</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>0.63</b>
Regina	15	0.02	20	0.03	20	0.03
Saskatoon	101	0.13	133	0.18	153	0.22
Other Saskatchewan	46	0.06	55	0.08	51	0.07
<b>Total Saskatchewan</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>0.32</b>
Calgary	616	0.78	746	1.03	953	1.38
Edmonton	167	0.21	204	0.28	253	0.37
Other Alberta	165	0.21	187	0.26	181	0.26
<b>Total Alberta</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1,137</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>2.01</b>
Vancouver	3,662	4.62	3,760	5.20	3,929	5.68
Victoria	14	0.02	8	0.01	5	0.01
Other British Columbia	3,069	3.87	3,722	5.15	3,174	4.59
<b>Total British Columbia</b>	<b>6,745</b>	<b>8.51</b>	<b>7,490</b>	<b>10.36</b>	<b>7,108</b>	<b>10.28</b>
<b>Total Yukon</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Northwest Territories</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>
Unknown	5	0.01	16	0.02	50	0.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>79,293</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>72,331</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>69,201</b>	<b>100</b>



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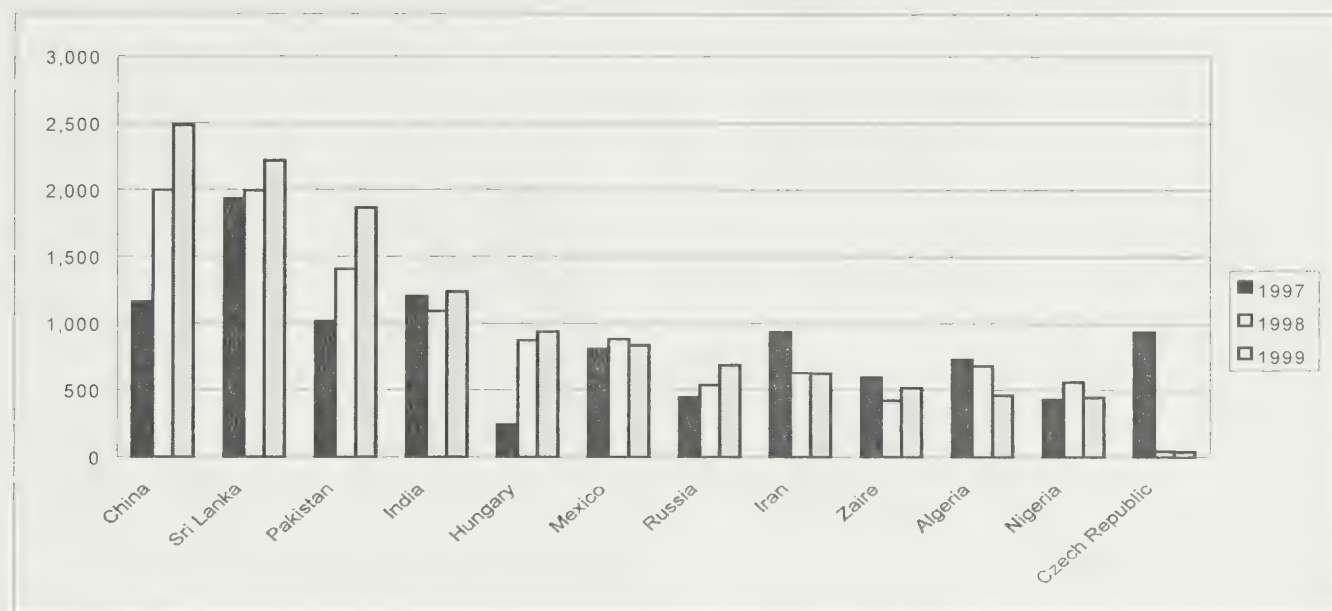




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**FIGURE 16: ADULT REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 1997 - 1999<sup>19</sup>**



Country of Origin <sup>19</sup>	1997			1998			1999		
	#	% with EA	Rank	#	% with EA	Rank	#	% with EA	Rank
China	1,157	39.07	3	1,997	35.80	1	2,481	22.97	1
Sri Lanka	1,932	80.69	1	1,992	77.81	2	2,217	39.56	2
Pakistan	1,011	72.21	4	1,405	72.17	3	1,865	42.90	3
India	1,203	74.06	2	1,089	75.94	4	1,234	53.40	4
Hungary	239	76.15	22	871	60.28	6	934	31.26	5
Mexico	802	67.21	7	878	66.40	5	835	35.21	6
Russia	445	73.93	10	536	77.05	10	682	42.38	7
Iran	932	73.82	6	626	64.22	8	624	30.13	8
Zaire	594	88.22	9	420	89.76	11	515	49.32	9
Algeria	727	85.83	8	677	87.30	7	461	62.47	10
Nigeria	428	85.51	11	559	84.79	9	446	45.96	12
Czech Republic	936	48.18	5	43	65.12	58	41	29.27	66
<b>Total for Top Ten only</b>	<b>9,739</b>	<b>69.69</b>		<b>10,630</b>	<b>66.74</b>		<b>11,848</b>	<b>38.07</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>70.02</b>		<b>8,787</b>	<b>68.17</b>		<b>10,871</b>	<b>34.52</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,539</b>	<b>69.85</b>		<b>19,417</b>	<b>67.38</b>		<b>22,719</b>	<b>36.37</b>	

<sup>19</sup> This table shows the *annual flow statistics* for 1997, 1998 and 1999 for the *adult refugee claimant population* using the *initial entries method of calculation*. Each person is counted only on initial entry which may predate the date of the refugee claim. The table includes the percentage of refugee claimants who have been issued employment authorizations (EA) at any time since their entry into the system. The figures are broken down by principal country of alleged persecution (COAP). Adult refugee claimants are claimants who were at least 18 years of age when they made their claim.



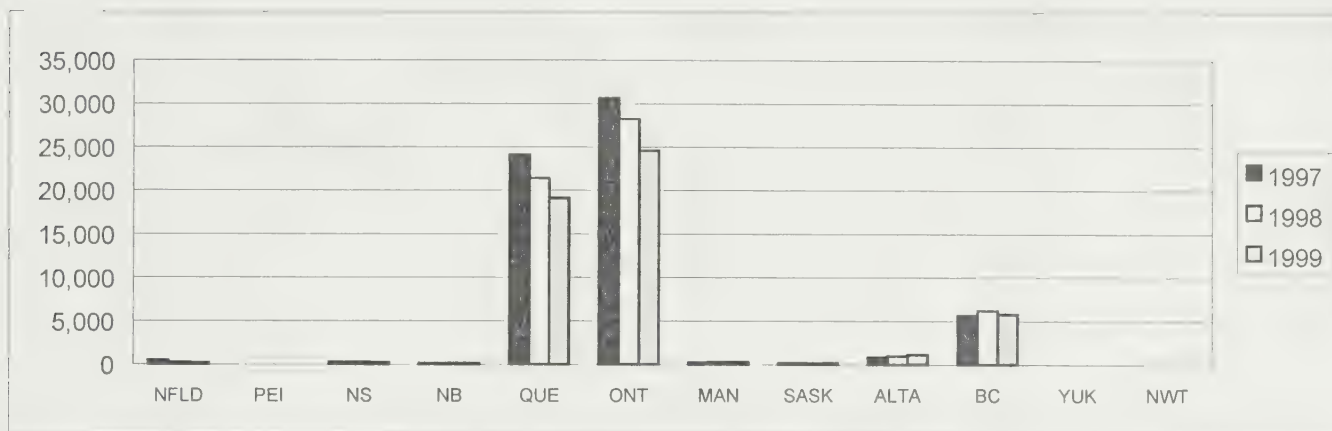
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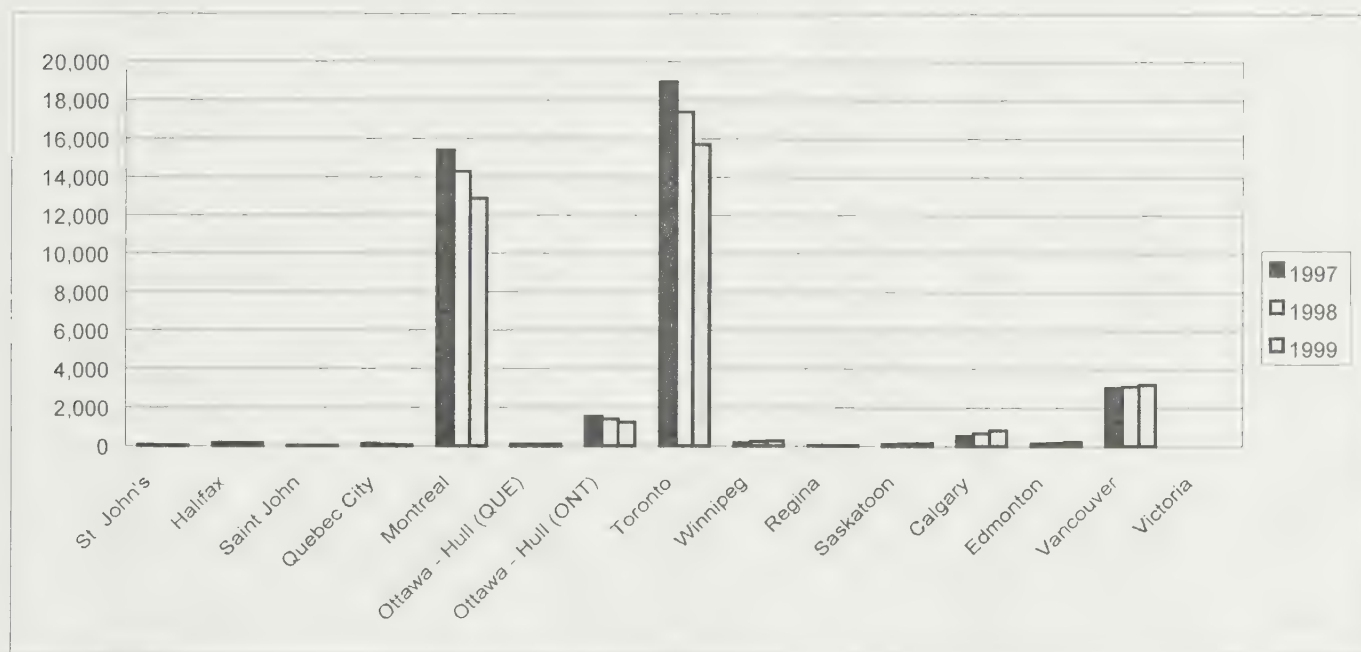


FIGURE 17: ADULT REFUGEE CLAIMANTS BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON JUNE 1, 1997 – 1999<sup>20</sup>

A. ADULT REFUGEE CLAIMANTS BY PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE, STOCKS ON JUNE 1, 1997 – 1999



B. ADULT REFUGEE CLAIMANTS BY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA, STOCKS ON JUNE 1, 1997 – 1999



<sup>20</sup> This table shows the *annual stock statistics* measured on the first of June of 1997, 1998 and 1999 for the *adult refugee claimant population*. In this table, a person is included in the count if he or she is in possession of any type of authorization or permit on the observation date and has not yet become a permanent resident or if less than two (2) years have elapsed since the date of his or her most recent appearance in the CIC system. The table includes the percentage of refugee claimants who have been issued employment authorizations at any time since their entry into the system. The figures are broken down by Census Metropolitan Area and province based on 1991 Census definitions. Adult refugee claimants are claimants who were at least 18 years of age on the date of the stock calculation.



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### C. ADULT REFUGEE CLAIMANTS BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON JUNE 1, 1997 – 1999

(FIGURE 17 CONT'D)

Census Metropolitan Area/ Province Of Residence	1997		1998		1999	
	#	% with EA	#	% with EA	#	% with EA
St. John's	38	100.00	22	100.00	14	100.00
Other Newfoundland	397	88.92	215	87.44	141	86.52
<b>Total Newfoundland</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>89.89</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>88.61</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>87.74</b>
<b>Total Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>85.71</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>90.91</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>83.33</b>
Halifax	156	92.95	164	93.29	142	96.48
Other Nova Scotia	99	42.42	109	40.37	78	41.03
<b>Total Nova Scotia</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>73.33</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>72.16</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>76.82</b>
Saint John	19	94.74	19	89.47	15	86.67
Other New Brunswick	76	81.58	67	85.07	62	82.26
<b>Total New Brunswick</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>84.21</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>86.05</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>83.12</b>
Quebec	114	85.09	78	87.18	52	88.46
Montreal	15,391	97.12	14,275	97.86	12,885	98.24
Ottawa-Hull	96	94.79	87	93.10	94	93.62
Other Quebec	8,462	45.25	6,931	45.17	6,066	51.75
<b>Total Quebec</b>	<b>24,063</b>	<b>78.81</b>	<b>21,371</b>	<b>80.71</b>	<b>19,097</b>	<b>83.42</b>
Ottawa-Hull	1,526	92.99	1,390	92.01	1,206	91.63
Toronto	18,938	94.87	17,363	95.00	15,701	95.87
Other Ontario	10,119	52.40	9,459	44.33	7,647	46.07
<b>Total Ontario</b>	<b>30,583</b>	<b>80.72</b>	<b>28,212</b>	<b>77.86</b>	<b>24,554</b>	<b>80.15</b>
Winnipeg	169	93.49	234	95.73	247	95.55
Other Manitoba	55	47.27	48	37.50	45	35.56
<b>Total Manitoba</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>82.14</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>85.82</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>86.30</b>
Regina	12	75.00	14	71.43	13	76.92
Saskatoon	95	96.84	126	98.41	142	98.59
Other Saskatchewan	41	58.54	49	63.27	35	74.29
<b>Total Saskatchewan</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>84.46</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>87.30</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>92.63</b>
Calgary	527	95.83	639	96.71	799	97.75
Edmonton	131	90.84	164	89.63	198	90.40
Other Alberta	126	56.35	137	46.72	128	36.72
<b>Total Alberta</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>88.65</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>88.19</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>89.51</b>
Vancouver	3,004	97.60	3,099	97.03	3,186	96.67
Victoria	11	90.91	6	83.33	3	100.00
Other British Columbia	2,581	54.32	3,108	45.59	2,568	49.42
<b>Total British Columbia</b>	<b>5,596</b>	<b>77.63</b>	<b>6,213</b>	<b>71.29</b>	<b>5,757</b>	<b>75.59</b>
<b>Total Yukon</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Northwest Territories</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Unknown	4	50.00	13	15.38	45	8.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,211</b>	<b>79.86</b>	<b>57,830</b>	<b>78.46</b>	<b>51,520</b>	<b>81.09</b>



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## CONCEPTS AND MEASURES

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This section provides a detailed discussion of the *concepts and measures* underlying this version of *Facts and Figures 1999: Statistical Overview of the Temporary Resident and Refugee Claimant Population*.

### ***What is the CLIENT-BASED DATA SYSTEM (CBDS)?***

The CBDS is a reporting system, comprised of administrative data, structured in such a manner as to facilitate the analysis of the Temporary Resident and Refugee Claimant population from either a *document-based* or a *client-based* perspective.

The CBDS is comprised of all employment authorizations, student authorizations, visitor records, minister's permits, and extensions to minister's permits issued to foreign nationals since 1978. It also includes all records of refugee claims. In addition, it draws information from the landings record and other sources.

### ***CLIENT-BASED Reporting Versus DOCUMENT-BASED Reporting***

This publication presents an alternative way of reporting on the Temporary Resident and Refugee Claimant population. It emphasizes the *client* or *person* as the key reporting unit whereas a typical CIC report would focus instead on the number of *documents* or *transactions* processed. There is a significant analytical distinction between these two approaches.

The latter approach is relevant for operational reporting and can offer insights into activities that relate to processing times and processing volumes. For example, managers need to know how many employment authorizations were issued in any given period in order to be able to plan for and monitor work-load pressures experienced by front-line staff. This same approach, however, would not be able to yield relevant information for an analysis of the labour market impact of temporary residents. In this case, it would be more appropriate to analyze the number of people in possession of an employment authorization for a given period, hence, adopt a *client-based* approach. This approach produces very different statistical results. It eliminates double counting when a client holds a number of different documents at any one time or holds more than one of the same type of document concurrently.

### ***Definition of the TEMPORARY RESIDENT AND REFUGEE CLAIMANT Population***

We refer to the population in the CBDS as the *Temporary Resident and Refugee Claimant* population primarily to distinguish it from the *non-permanent resident* population definition used in the Census of Canada. The Census definition applies to persons and their spouses and dependants in possession of employment authorizations, student authorizations or Minister's





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permits and refugee claimants. It excludes persons and their spouses and dependants in possession of Visitor Records. The *Temporary Resident and Refugee Claimant* population captured in the CBDS on the other hand includes any person who has ever been issued either a visitor record, employment authorization, student authorization, Minister's permit or extension of a Minister's permit or any person who has made a refugee claim. Spouse and dependants are excluded *unless* they also are in possession of some CIC issued permit or authorization in their own right.

## ***Primary Status Categorizations***

Each member of the Temporary Resident and Refugee Claimant population is categorized according to the principal reason for his or her presence in Canada. The categories are Foreign Worker, Foreign Student, Humanitarian and Compassionate (H&C) Cases, and Other Cases. Since 1989, the Humanitarian and Compassionate Cases are primarily refugee claimants.

These four categories, referred to as *Primary Status*, are mutually exclusive: any person included in one category is excluded from the others as of the date of update. The *date of update* is considered to be the date on which the CBDS is updated with data from the corporate administrative systems. The CBDS will eventually be updated on a quarterly basis.

### **Foreign Worker**

The *Foreign Worker* category includes persons who came to Canada to work on a temporary basis. It excludes foreign students and persons who have been issued employment authorizations for humanitarian or compassionate reasons. Every Foreign Worker must have been issued an employment authorization but may also have been issued other types of permits or authorizations.

### **Foreign Student**

The *Foreign Student* category includes persons who came to Canada to attend an educational institution. It excludes foreign workers who may have been issued student authorizations during their stay as a foreign worker. It also excludes humanitarian and compassionate cases who have been issued student authorizations. Every Foreign Student must have been issued a student authorization but may also have been issued other types of permits or authorizations.

### **Humanitarian And Compassionate**

The *Humanitarian and Compassionate* category includes persons who are permitted to remain in Canada for humanitarian and compassionate reasons but who are not categorized as either a foreign worker or a foreign student. This category includes refugee claimants.

### **Other**

The *Other* category includes all persons who cannot be otherwise categorized. This group is made up primarily of persons who have been issued only visitor records. None of them has ever been issued either employment or student authorizations or has made a refugee claim.



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This categorization takes into consideration a number of variables which are recorded on various authorizations and permits issued to the Temporary Resident and Refugee Claimant population. These include validation exemption codes, special program codes, occupation codes, and other codes used to identify subjects of specific programs like the Software Pilot Program. In some cases a Temporary Resident is categorized on the basis of the immigrant category he or she is subsequently landed under. The primary status designations are generated whenever the CBDS is updated. In other words, the primary status of an individual may change over time depending on the type of documents which have been issued to him or her since the last time the CBDS was updated.

## **Statistical Measures**

The data are aggregated into measures of *flows* and *stocks*. For the purposes of this publication, the flow statistics are calendar-year based and the stock statistics are based on June 1 of every calendar year.

### **Flow Statistics**

We have developed three methods for calculating the flows of Temporary Residents and Refugee Claimants depending on the primary status designation of a particular individual. The method employed simply reflects the fact that different primary status categorizations require different forms of analysis. In other words, a particular calculation method might be more appropriate for one primary status category over another. The three methods are as follows:

#### **1. Initial Entry Method**

The *flow* statistics, based on the initial entry method, measure the number of persons entering the CIC system, and presumably therefore the country, for the first time. This is calculated based on the earliest effective date of any permit, authorization or record or, in the case of refugee claimants, a claim made for refugee status.

#### **2. Seasonal Re-Entry Method**

One of the drawbacks of the *initial entry* method of calculating flows is that it counts a person only on the person's initial entry into the CIC system. This poses some difficulty in creating meaningful information on the *seasonal worker* component of the foreign worker population. The reason for this is that the *initial entry* method tends to hide the seasonal effects for certain foreign workers. For example, seasonal and other workers who re-enter the country annually or periodically are not included in subsequent counts based on the initial entry method.

One way of dealing with this challenge is to count a foreign worker as a re-entrant if that person is absent from the system for a predetermined number of days and is subsequently issued an employment authorization following this period of absence. The *seasonal re-entry* method is applied ONLY if the worker has been otherwise identified as a *seasonal worker*.



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### 3. *All Re-Entries Method*

The third method takes into account any and all re-entries without restricting the calculation to those individuals who have been identified as *seasonal workers*.

The method most commonly employed in this publication is the *initial entry* method. The *seasonal re-entry* method is only used for foreign workers and the third method (the *all re-entries* method) is presented in this document only for illustrative purposes (see Figure 3) . Each chart will indicate which method is being used to present the information.

### Stock Statistics

The *stock* statistics measure the number of persons present in the CIC system on a specific date in each year of observation. For example, in order for a foreign worker to be counted as present in a foreign worker stock, he or she must be in possession of a valid employment authorization on that date. For a foreign student to be counted as present in a foreign student stock, he or she must be in possession of a valid student authorization on that date. However, these conventions can be modified to count persons present in the CIC system regardless of the type of authorization they hold. In all cases, any person who has been granted *landed status* on or before the observation date is excluded from the stock count from that date on.

The observation date used throughout this document is June 1. However, any date can be used to generate stock statistics.



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# **FACTS AND FIGURES 2000**

## **STATISTICAL OVERVIEW OF THE TEMPORARY RESIDENT AND REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION**



**Citizenship and Immigration Canada**  
**Strategic Policy, Planning and Research Branch**

**September 2001**

**Produced by Strategic Policy, Planning and Research**

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# **FACTS AND FIGURES**

## **2000**

### **STATISTICAL OVERVIEW OF THE TEMPORARY RESIDENT AND REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION**

**Citizenship and Immigration Canada**  
Strategic Policy, Planning and Research Branch  
September 2001



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# STATISTICAL OVERVIEW OF THE TEMPORARY RESIDENT AND REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION

*Facts and Figures 2000: Statistical Overview of the Temporary Resident and Refugee Claimant Population* presents a series of charts and tables containing selected demographic information on the temporary resident and refugee claimant population in Canada for the three-year period 1998 to 2000.

It is the second edition of this annual publication and reflects changes resulting from refinements introduced since the previous edition. Readers should note the following:

All stock figures reported for 1997 and 1998 in the previous (1999) edition have changed (most have increased) because the stock calculations in this edition are based on a more appropriate date. We opted for December 1 instead of June 1 because there are more foreign workers and foreign students in the country on December 1.

The flow figures for foreign workers and foreign students have also changed. We have refined the method of identifying foreign students by using the Special Program code which allows us to identify Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) students.

We also started determining foreign students' place of residence more accurately by using the postal address of the institution they are authorized to attend. The stock counts for several Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs), Victoria in particular, increased accordingly.

Finally, we modified the method of calculating the period (two years) during which we continue to deem a refugee claimant present in Canada after his or her last appearance in the Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) system. This correction increased the stock calculations.

We selected the tables to provide a broad historical summary of the size and composition of the temporary resident and refugee claimant population that CIC processes. The publication also introduces and illustrates basic reporting concepts and statistical measures that apply to this population. Future versions of this publication will include a broader range of statistics based on consultations with CIC stakeholders, external partners and other interested parties.

Readers who are familiar with statistics on temporary residents and refugee claimants will notice that we are presenting the information in an uncommon way. Rather than presenting statistics based on the number of permits or authorizations issued, we are emphasizing the *client* as the key reporting unit, not the document.

However, even though we employ the *people* perspective, there are many ways to look at the temporary resident and refugee claimant population. In this publication, we have chosen to focus primarily on the individual's primary motivation for being in Canada. As such, we have defined four *primary status* groups: foreign workers, foreign students, humanitarian cases (including refugee claimants) and other cases.

*Foreign workers* are in Canada primarily to work, although they may also have other permits or authorizations. *Foreign students* are in Canada primarily to study, although they too may have other permits or authorizations. Persons in the *humanitarian* group are primarily refugee claimants, but this group also includes certain people allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian grounds due to other "special considerations". The final group, *other cases*, which is not profiled in this publication, comprises individuals who do not fit into any of the other categories. The four groups are mutually exclusive.

The inclusion of refugee claimants in the humanitarian cases group warrants special mention. They are included in this group along with persons who did not make refugee claims, according to the administrative data systems, but who were processed under special programs established to handle refugee-like cases. These are primarily administrative review and backlog clearance cases from before 1990 and Kosovo refugees in 1999. The humanitarian group cases also include a very small number of



other persons who have been allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian or compassionate grounds but who have never filed a refugee claim. In 1997 and 1998, 99% of persons in the humanitarian cases group were refugee claimants. In 1999, the percentage dropped to 79% because the group included more than 7,000 Kosovo refugees, who were not counted as refugee claimants. In 2000, the percentage was once more 99%.

The temporary resident and refugee claimant population can be described using several variables. In this publication, however, we have chosen to focus only on country of origin, location within Canada and gender. Future publications will profile this population using other variables.

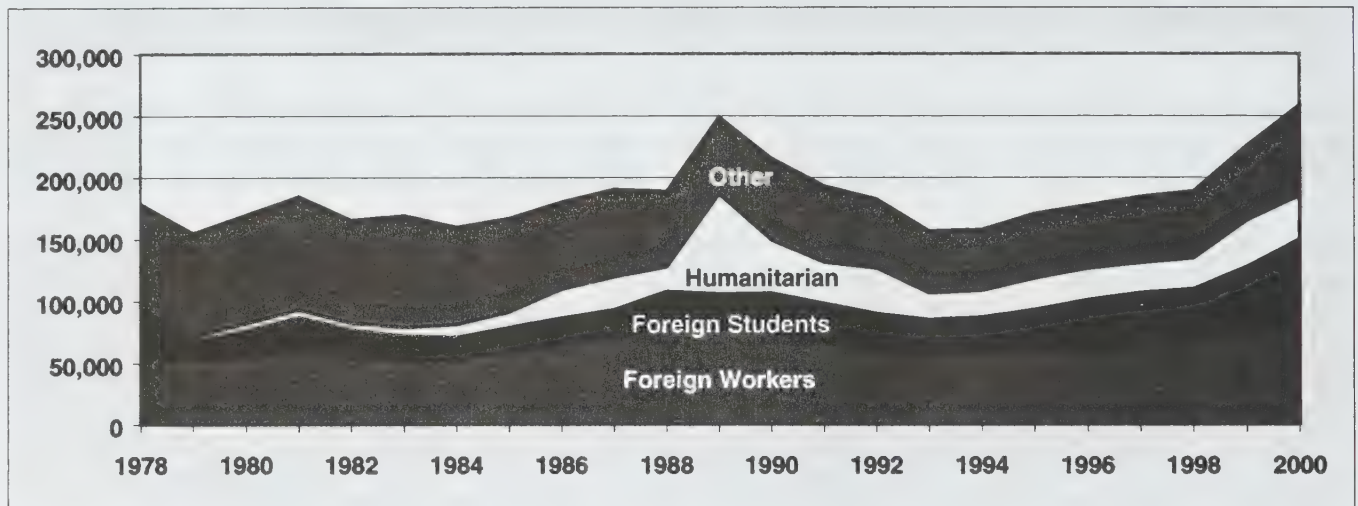
There are also different ways to calculate statistics relating to the temporary resident and refugee claimant population. This publication breaks down *flow statistics* by country of origin and breaks down stock statistics by location within Canada (provinces and census metropolitan areas). The flow statistics are based on calendar year and tell us when the individual first came into contact with CIC. However the statistics on foreign workers also highlight seasonal employment effects, because seasonal workers re-enter the country annually. The stock calculations are based on December 1 of each calendar year and tell us whether the individual is still authorized to be in the country on that date, regardless of when he or she entered the country.

The Client-based Data System (CBDS) makes this focus on client-based reporting possible. The CBDS is a system for reporting administrative data that enables us to look at temporary residents and refugee claimants from a *people* perspective as well as a *document* perspective. Please see the Concepts and Measures section at the end of this publication for a more detailed technical discussion of the CBDS, including information on the analytical distinction between document-based and client-based reporting, the primary status categorizations and the statistical calculations.

When developing the CBDS and designing this publication, we consulted extensively with service line personnel, particularly regarding the program definitions. As noted above, we have made some progress in the way we identify foreign students and track refugee claimants. However, we recognize the need to further refine the definitions and, in particular, to distinguish between positively and negatively determined refugee claimants. We will continue to work closely with departmental service lines to develop other definitions that will be incorporated into the CBDS, future editions of this publication, and any supplementary custom reports describing specific programs and policies.

# **TEMPORARY RESIDENT AND REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION**

**FIGURE 1: TEMPORARY RESIDENT AND REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION BY PRIMARY STATUS, ANNUAL FLOWS, 1978–2000<sup>1</sup>**

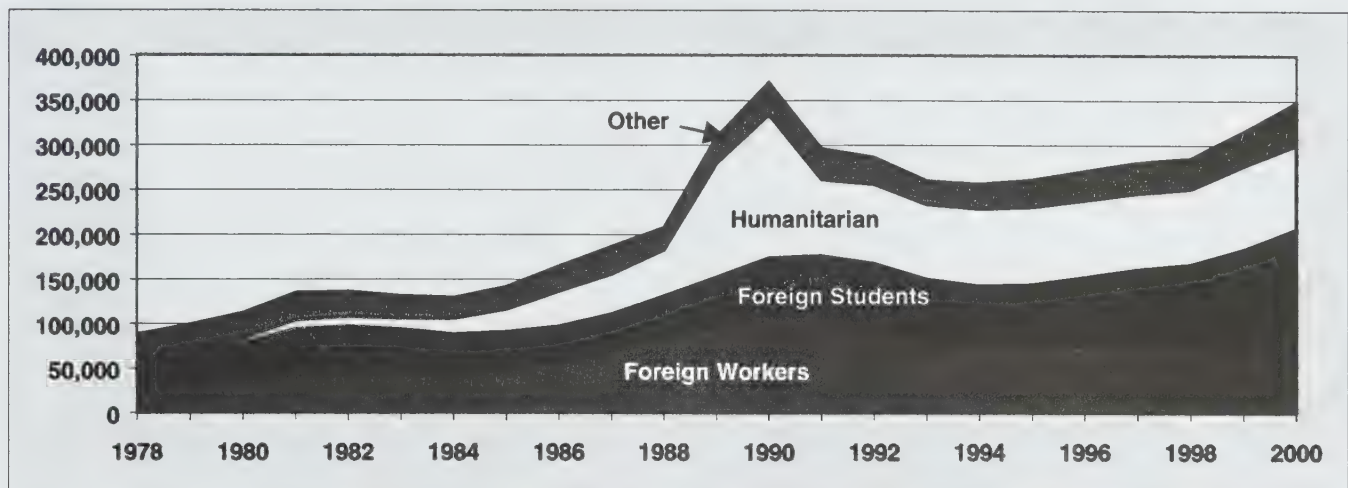


Year	Foreign Workers	Foreign Students	Humanitarian	Other	Total
1978	57,075	33,529	2,985	84,944	178,533
1979	51,859	16,047	3,300	83,843	155,049
1980	55,956	20,620	5,469	87,933	169,978
1981	61,380	25,649	6,206	91,358	184,593
1982	54,124	23,263	4,936	83,443	165,766
1983	52,762	19,248	6,638	90,701	169,349
1984	53,571	17,663	9,915	78,782	159,931
1985	60,470	18,715	11,965	75,892	167,042
1986	66,501	19,988	23,225	70,655	180,369
1987	70,261	22,853	26,510	70,910	190,534
1988	80,363	27,574	19,695	61,022	188,654
1989	78,167	27,812	80,570	62,321	248,870
1990	75,841	30,737	42,803	65,991	215,372
1991	67,313	30,799	33,221	61,586	192,919
1992	60,520	29,440	37,016	55,521	182,497
1993	56,952	28,247	21,333	50,524	157,056
1994	58,947	28,050	21,435	49,513	157,945
1995	60,361	32,707	25,498	52,201	170,767
1996	60,855	40,204	25,372	51,040	177,471
1997	63,740	43,057	24,166	53,311	184,274
1998	68,093	41,852	24,862	54,190	188,997
1999	75,539	52,497	37,313	60,552	225,901
2000	86,225	63,618	35,368	73,152	258,363

<sup>1</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics from 1978 to 2000 for the entire temporary resident and refugee claimant population based on the initial entry method: each person is counted one time only on his or her initial entry into the system. The figures are broken down by primary status.



**FIGURE 2: TEMPORARY RESIDENT AND REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION BY PRIMARY STATUS, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1978–2000<sup>2</sup>**



Year	Foreign Workers <sup>3</sup>			Foreign Students <sup>4</sup>			Humanitarian <sup>5</sup>	Other	All
	W/EA	W/O EA	Total	W/SA	W/O SA	Total	Total	Total	Total
1978	20,783	6,232	27,015	29,142	677	29,819	2,183	28,535	87,552
1979	26,599	7,506	34,105	30,808	1,587	32,395	3,442	29,202	99,144
1980	30,541	8,742	39,283	36,750	1,890	38,640	5,238	28,941	112,102
1981	36,478	9,866	46,344	45,314	2,364	47,678	9,974	30,715	134,711
1982	35,496	10,674	46,170	48,410	2,743	51,153	10,348	28,301	135,972
1983	34,313	10,552	44,865	46,429	2,716	49,145	11,951	25,487	131,448
1984	33,938	9,894	43,832	41,931	2,335	44,266	17,213	24,114	129,425
1985	39,940	10,248	50,188	38,360	2,265	40,625	25,018	25,580	141,411
1986	47,895	9,966	57,861	37,058	2,335	39,393	39,412	28,230	164,896
1987	59,614	10,512	70,126	38,183	2,494	40,677	45,003	30,544	186,350
1988	74,007	11,511	85,518	42,999	2,931	45,930	51,506	24,578	207,532
1989	86,718	12,514	99,232	49,128	4,172	53,300	127,004	30,097	309,633
1990	99,316	12,979	112,295	56,756	5,241	61,997	159,445	36,363	370,100
1991	97,516	11,761	109,277	62,310	5,171	67,481	84,908	34,377	296,043
1992	88,682	9,901	98,583	63,907	5,649	69,556	88,480	30,165	286,784
1993	73,115	8,753	81,868	64,411	3,791	68,202	83,581	26,608	260,259
1994	69,010	8,478	77,488	61,706	3,594	65,300	86,245	27,805	256,838
1995	68,624	8,577	77,201	63,528	3,812	67,340	86,469	30,728	261,738
1996	68,306	8,630	76,936	71,864	4,001	75,865	85,729	32,929	271,459
1997	71,464	8,471	79,935	77,479	3,926	81,405	85,026	34,629	280,995
1998	75,554	8,187	83,741	79,589	3,571	83,160	83,861	34,720	285,482
1999	80,753	7,069	87,822	91,914	3,851	95,765	93,408	38,790	315,785
2000	88,962	3,217	92,179	110,497	3,566	114,063	94,292	47,479	348,013

<sup>2</sup> This table shows the annual stock statistics measured on December 1 from 1978 to 2000. The figures are broken down by primary status. A person is included in these stock counts regardless of the type of permit or authorization he or she has. A person who has been given permanent resident status on or before the date of observation is excluded from the stock calculation on that date.

<sup>3</sup> Foreign workers are shown according to whether they hold an employment authorization (W/EA) or another type of document (W/O EA) on the observation date. For example, in 2000, 92,179 foreign workers were deemed to be present in Canada on December 1. Of those people, 88,962 were authorized to work and 3,217 were authorized to reside in Canada because they had some other type of permit or authorization.

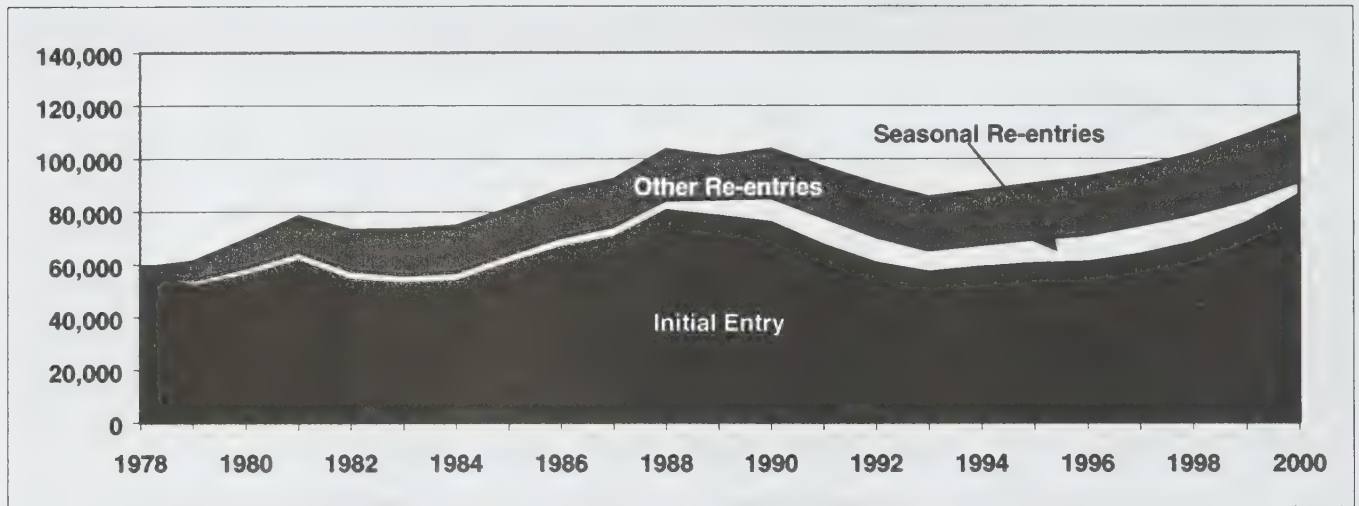
<sup>4</sup> Foreign students are shown according to whether they hold a student authorization (W/SA) or another type of document (W/O SA) on the observation date. For example, in 2000, 114,063 foreign students were deemed to be present in Canada on December 1. Of those people, 110,497 were authorized to study and 3,566 were authorized to reside in Canada because they had some other type of permit or authorization.

<sup>5</sup> A refugee claimant who does not have a CIC permit or authorization is included in these stock counts as a humanitarian case for two years following the date of his or her most recent appearance in the CIC system.



## FOREIGN WORKERS

**FIGURE 3: FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION, ANNUAL FLOWS BY METHOD OF CALCULATION, 1978–2000<sup>6</sup>**



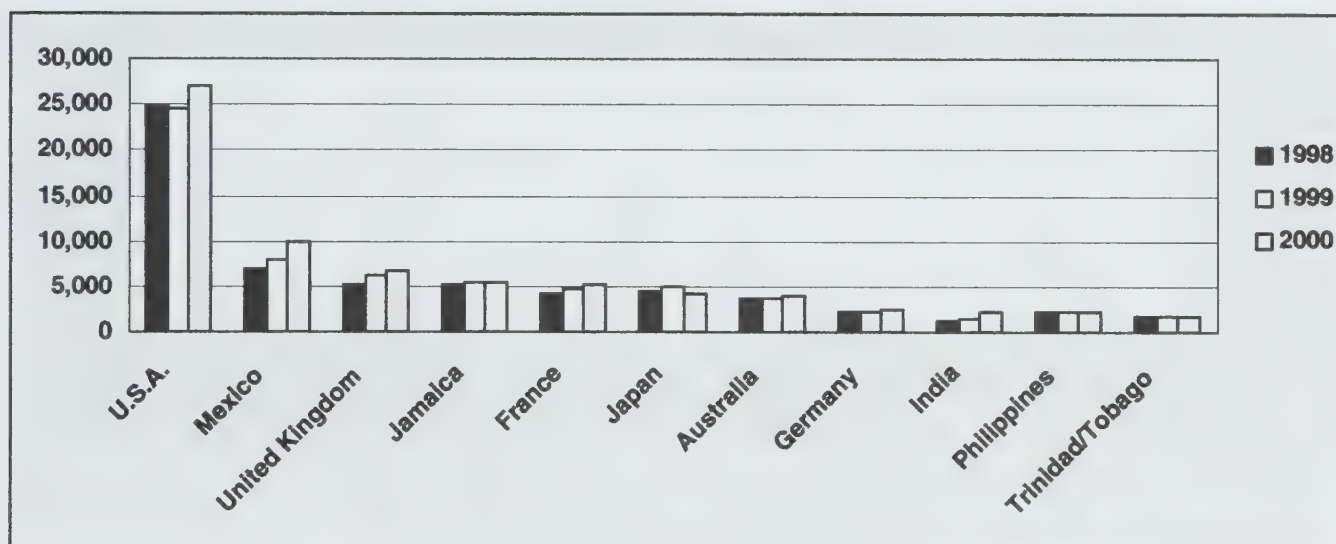
Year	Initial Entry	Seasonal Re-entries	Initial+Seasonal Re-entries	Other Re-entries	Entries+Re-entries Total
1978	57,075	26	57,101	1,739	58,840
1979	51,859	2,213	54,072	7,058	61,130
1980	55,956	2,805	58,761	10,591	69,352
1981	61,380	3,264	64,644	13,488	78,132
1982	54,124	3,514	57,638	15,432	73,070
1983	52,762	3,399	56,161	17,266	73,427
1984	53,571	3,352	56,923	17,714	74,637
1985	60,470	3,366	63,836	17,300	81,136
1986	66,501	3,690	70,191	17,738	87,929
1987	70,261	4,136	74,397	17,752	92,149
1988	80,363	4,019	84,382	19,063	103,445
1989	78,167	6,670	84,837	15,970	100,807
1990	75,841	9,475	85,316	18,256	103,572
1991	67,313	10,411	77,724	19,045	96,769
1992	60,520	9,896	70,416	19,961	90,377
1993	56,952	8,402	65,354	20,143	85,497
1994	58,947	8,585	67,532	20,247	87,779
1995	60,361	9,159	69,520	20,831	90,351
1996	60,855	10,342	71,197	21,789	92,986
1997	63,740	11,196	74,936	21,679	96,615
1998	68,093	10,807	78,900	22,810	101,710
1999	75,539	8,737	84,276	24,429	108,705
2000	86,225	5,086	91,311	25,073	116,384

<sup>6</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics from 1978 to 2000 for the foreign worker population based on three methods:

- Initial entry: each person is counted only on initial entry;
- Initial and seasonal re-entries: each person is counted on initial entry and again if he or she is a seasonal worker who re-enters the system after an absence of 30 days;
- Initial and all re-entries: each person is counted on initial entry and again if he or she re-enters the system after an absence of 30 days.



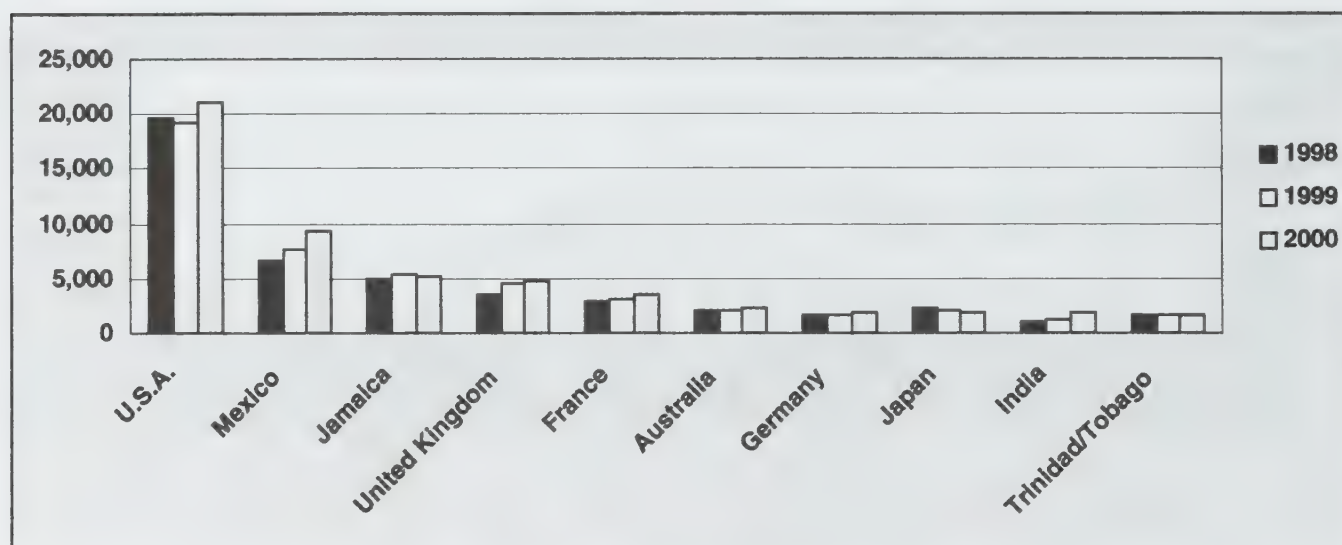
**FIGURE 4: FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS, 1998–2000<sup>7</sup>**



Country of Origin	1998			1999			2000		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
U.S.A.	24,851	31.50	1	24,592	29.18	1	26,969	29.54	1
Mexico	6,949	8.81	2	8,052	9.55	2	9,858	10.80	2
United Kingdom	5,307	6.73	3	6,278	7.45	3	6,702	7.34	3
Jamaica	5,120	6.49	4	5,484	6.51	4	5,400	5.91	4
France	4,232	5.36	6	4,701	5.58	6	5,311	5.82	5
Japan	4,503	5.71	5	5,031	5.97	5	4,274	4.68	6
Australia	3,741	4.74	7	3,673	4.36	7	4,060	4.45	7
Germany	2,126	2.69	9	2,287	2.71	8	2,463	2.70	8
India	1,358	1.72	11	1,480	1.76	11	2,230	2.44	9
Philippines	2,222	2.82	8	2,160	2.56	9	2,177	2.38	10
Trinidad/Tobago	1,721	2.18	10	1,653	1.96	10	1,777	1.95	11
<b>Total for Top Ten</b>	<b>60,772</b>	<b>77.03</b>		<b>63,911</b>	<b>75.83</b>		<b>69,444</b>	<b>76.06</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>18,128</b>	<b>22.97</b>		<b>20,365</b>	<b>24.17</b>		<b>21,867</b>	<b>23.94</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>78,900</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>84,276</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>91,311</b>	<b>100</b>	

<sup>7</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics for 1998, 1999 and 2000 for the foreign worker population, using the initial and seasonal re-entries method of calculation: seasonal workers are counted on initial entry and each time they re-enter the system. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR).

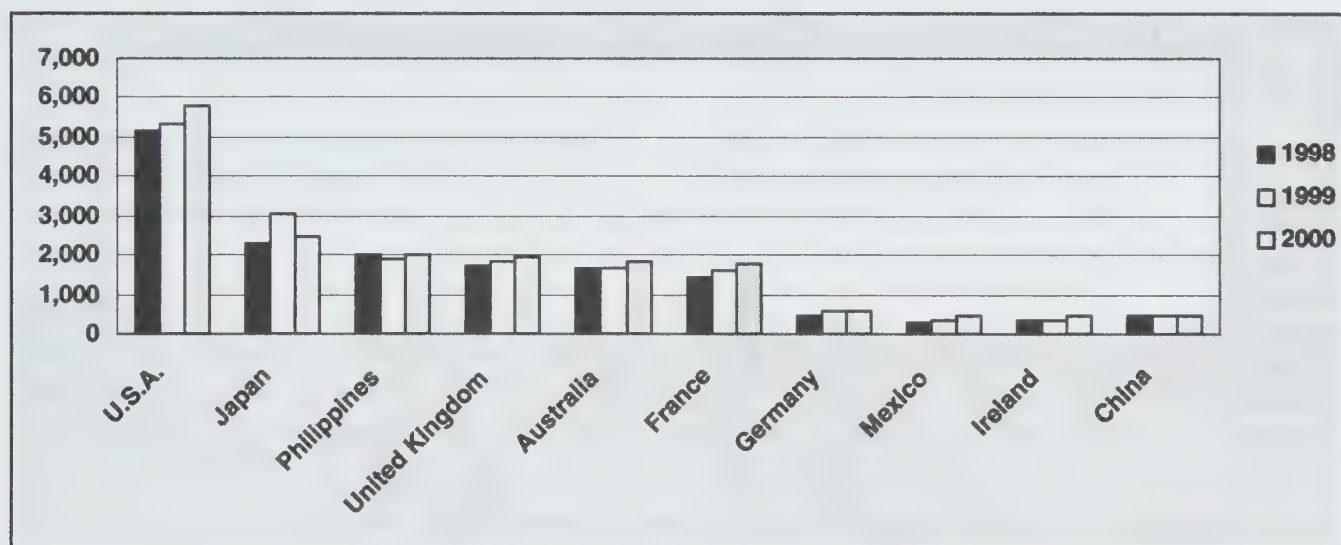
**FIGURE 5: MALE FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS, 1998–2000<sup>8</sup>**



Country of Origin	1998			1999			2000		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
U.S.A.	19,693	33.79	1	19,264	30.94	1	21,176	31.15	1
Mexico	6,634	11.38	2	7,687	12.35	2	9,386	13.81	2
Jamaica	4,924	8.45	3	5,319	8.54	3	5,216	7.67	3
United Kingdom	3,598	6.17	4	4,465	7.17	4	4,769	7.01	4
France	2,817	4.83	5	3,104	4.99	5	3,546	5.22	5
Australia	2,062	3.54	7	2,013	3.23	6	2,219	3.26	6
Germany	1,654	2.84	8	1,737	2.79	8	1,913	2.81	7
Japan	2,230	3.83	6	1,991	3.20	7	1,833	2.70	8
India	1,127	1.93	10	1,210	1.94	10	1,831	2.69	9
Trinidad/Tobago	1,647	2.83	9	1,584	2.54	9	1,714	2.52	10
<b>Total for Top Ten</b>	<b>46,386</b>	<b>79.59</b>		<b>48,374</b>	<b>77.69</b>		<b>53,603</b>	<b>78.84</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>11,898</b>	<b>20.41</b>		<b>13,889</b>	<b>22.31</b>		<b>14,380</b>	<b>21.16</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,284</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>62,263</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>67,983</b>	<b>100</b>	

<sup>8</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics for 1998, 1999 and 2000 for the male foreign worker population, using the initial and seasonal re-entries method of calculation: seasonal workers are counted on initial entry and each time they re-enter the system. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR).

**FIGURE 6: FEMALE FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS, 1998-2000<sup>9</sup>**

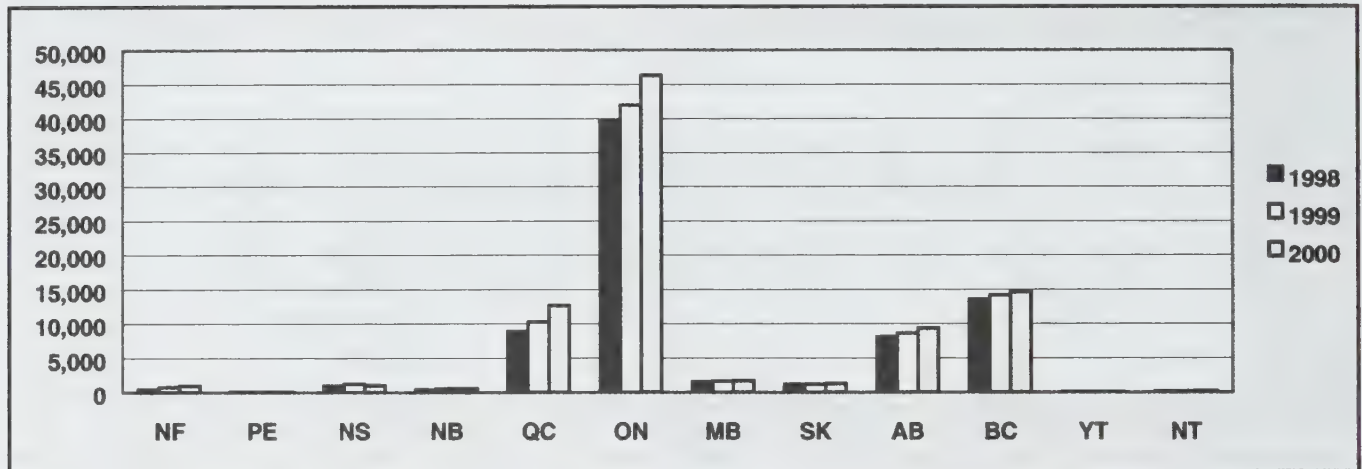


Country of Origin	1998			1999			2000		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
U.S.A.	5,156	25.09	1	5,327	24.21	1	5,792	24.87	1
Japan	2,273	11.06	2	3,039	13.81	2	2,441	10.48	2
Philippines	1,980	9.64	3	1,895	8.61	3	1,987	8.53	3
United Kingdom	1,709	8.32	4	1,813	8.24	4	1,933	8.30	4
Australia	1,679	8.17	5	1,660	7.55	5	1,837	7.89	5
France	1,415	6.89	6	1,597	7.26	6	1,763	7.57	6
Germany	472	2.30	7	550	2.50	7	550	2.36	7
Mexico	315	1.53	10	365	1.66	9	472	2.03	8
Ireland	349	1.70	9	336	1.53	10	442	1.90	9
China	431	2.10	8	484	2.20	8	432	1.85	10
<b>Total for Top Ten</b>	<b>15,779</b>	<b>76.80</b>		<b>17,066</b>	<b>77.57</b>		<b>17,649</b>	<b>75.78</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>4,768</b>	<b>23.20</b>		<b>4,934</b>	<b>22.43</b>		<b>5,643</b>	<b>24.22</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,547</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>22,000</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>23,292</b>	<b>100</b>	

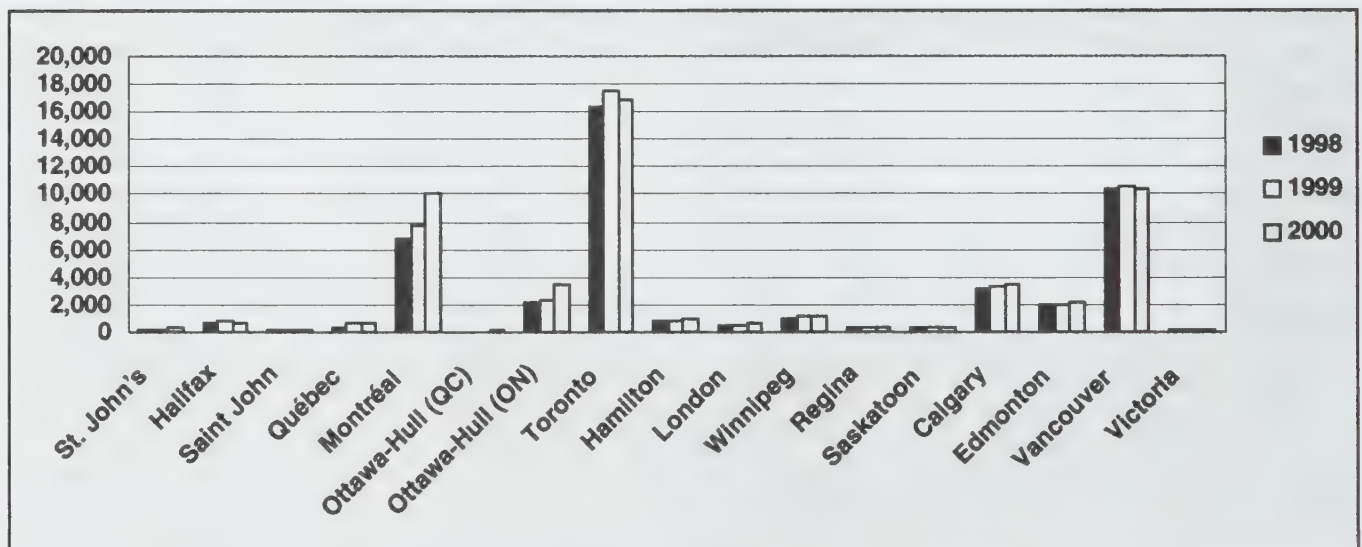
<sup>9</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics for 1998, 1999 and 2000 for the female foreign worker population, using the initial and seasonal re-entries method of calculation: seasonal workers are counted on initial entry and each time they re-enter the system. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR).

**FIGURE 7: FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1998–2000<sup>10</sup>**

**A. FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1998–2000**



**B. FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1998–2000**



<sup>10</sup> This table shows the annual stock statistics measured on December 1 from 1998 to 2000 for the foreign worker population. In this table, a person is included in the count only if he or she has an employment authorization on the observation date and has not yet become a permanent resident. The figures are broken down by census metropolitan area and province based on 1991 census definitions.



**C. FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1998–2000  
(FIGURE 7 CONT'D)**

<b>Census Metropolitan Area/ Province of Residence</b>	<b>1998</b>		<b>1999</b>		<b>2000</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
St. John's	115	0.15	188	0.23	301	0.34
Other Newfoundland	369	0.49	569	0.70	685	0.77
<b>Total Newfoundland</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>1.11</b>
<b>Total Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>0.14</b>
Halifax	589	0.78	824	1.02	618	0.69
Other Nova Scotia	379	0.50	385	0.48	395	0.44
<b>Total Nova Scotia</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>1.13</b>
Saint John	90	0.12	158	0.20	165	0.19
Other New Brunswick	316	0.42	382	0.47	399	0.45
<b>Total New Brunswick</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>0.64</b>
Québec	405	0.54	590	0.73	671	0.75
Montréal	6,842	9.06	7,733	9.58	10,010	11.25
Ottawa-Hull (QC)	62	0.08	67	0.08	96	0.11
Other Quebec	1,554	2.06	1,848	2.29	1,844	2.07
<b>Total Quebec</b>	<b>8,863</b>	<b>11.74</b>	<b>10,238</b>	<b>12.68</b>	<b>12,621</b>	<b>14.18</b>
Ottawa-Hull (ON)	2,079	2.75	2,306	2.86	3,465	3.89
Toronto	16,295	21.57	17,471	21.64	16,893	18.99
Hamilton	763	1.01	817	1.01	955	1.07
London	527	0.70	549	0.68	657	0.74
Other Ontario	19,957	26.41	20,807	25.77	24,405	27.43
<b>Total Ontario</b>	<b>39,621</b>	<b>52.44</b>	<b>41,950</b>	<b>51.96</b>	<b>46,375</b>	<b>52.12</b>
Winnipeg	1,058	1.40	1,119	1.39	1,114	1.25
Other Manitoba	462	0.61	503	0.62	562	0.63
<b>Total Manitoba</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>1,676</b>	<b>1.88</b>
Regina	287	0.38	346	0.43	332	0.37
Saskatoon	349	0.46	325	0.40	351	0.39
Other Saskatchewan	534	0.71	517	0.64	619	0.70
<b>Total Saskatchewan</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1,188</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1,302</b>	<b>1.46</b>
Calgary	3,136	4.15	3,224	3.99	3,469	3.90
Edmonton	1,971	2.61	2,023	2.51	2,219	2.49
Other Alberta	2,993	3.96	3,365	4.17	3,638	4.09
<b>Total Alberta</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>10.72</b>	<b>8,612</b>	<b>10.67</b>	<b>9,326</b>	<b>10.48</b>
Vancouver	10,345	13.69	10,558	13.07	10,367	11.65
Victoria	188	0.25	175	0.22	229	0.26
Other British Columbia	2,974	3.94	3,369	4.17	4,007	4.50
<b>Total British Columbia</b>	<b>13,507</b>	<b>17.88</b>	<b>14,102</b>	<b>17.46</b>	<b>14,603</b>	<b>16.41</b>
<b>Total Yukon</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>0.07</b>
<b>Total Northwest Territories</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>0.21</b>
Not Stated	628	0.83	193	0.24	125	0.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,554</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>80,753</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>88,962</b>	<b>100</b>

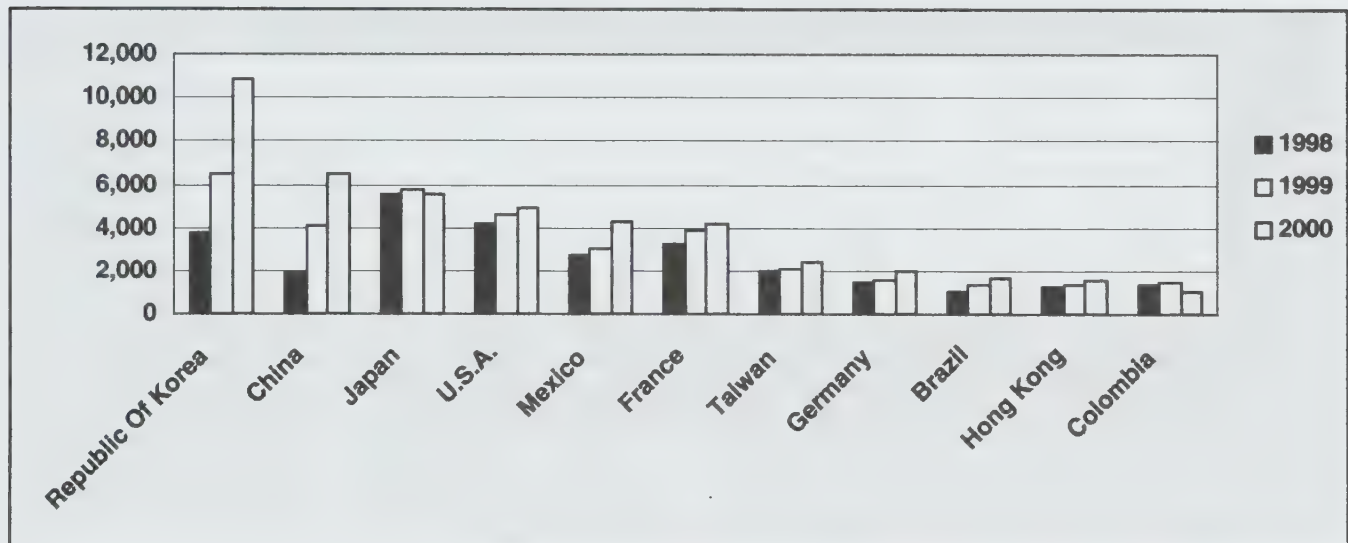


## **FOREIGN STUDENTS**





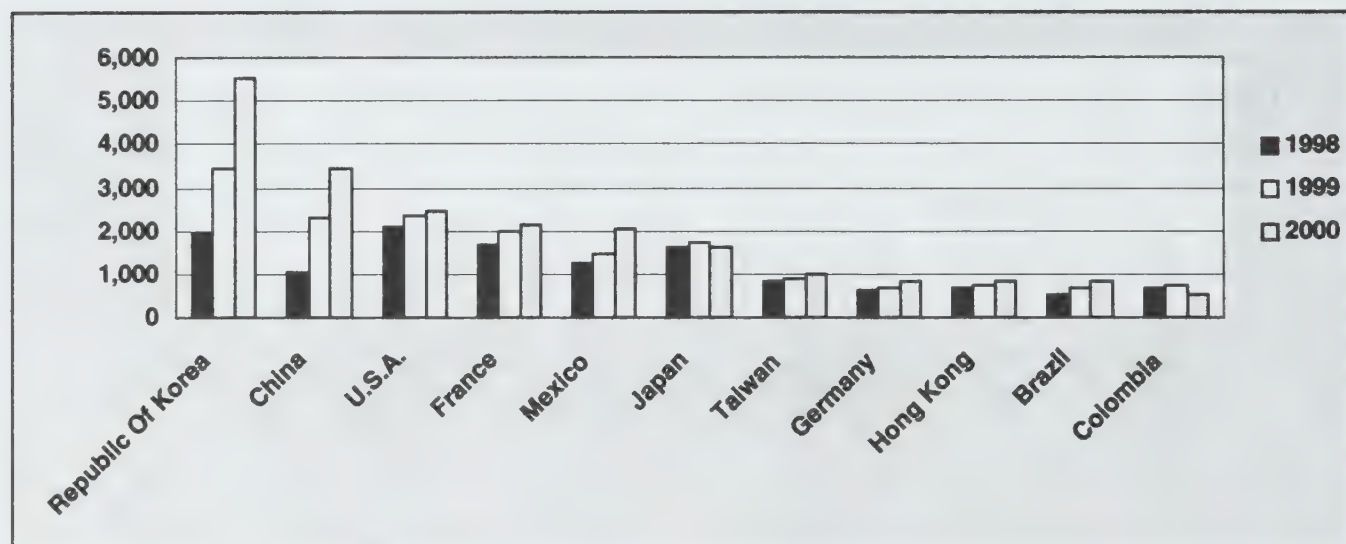
**FIGURE 8: FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 1998–2000<sup>11</sup>**



Country of Origin	1998			1999			2000		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
Republic of Korea	3,750	8.96	3	6,505	12.39	1	10,815	17.00	1
China	1,871	4.47	7	4,112	7.83	4	6,470	10.17	2
Japan	5,527	13.21	1	5,744	10.94	2	5,501	8.65	3
U.S.A.	4,190	10.01	2	4,594	8.75	3	4,908	7.71	4
Mexico	2,663	6.36	5	3,039	5.79	6	4,251	6.68	5
France	3,185	7.61	4	3,816	7.27	5	4,218	6.63	6
Taiwan	1,945	4.65	6	2,126	4.05	7	2,409	3.79	7
Germany	1,421	3.40	8	1,597	3.04	8	1,936	3.04	8
Brazil	1,026	2.45	12	1,311	2.50	12	1,639	2.58	9
Hong Kong	1,236	2.95	10	1,338	2.55	10	1,558	2.45	10
Colombia	1,391	3.32	9	1,504	2.86	9	1,037	1.63	12
<b>Total for Top Ten</b>	<b>27,179</b>	<b>64.94</b>		<b>34,375</b>	<b>65.47</b>		<b>43,705</b>	<b>68.70</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>14,673</b>	<b>35.06</b>		<b>18,122</b>	<b>34.53</b>		<b>19,913</b>	<b>31.30</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,852</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>52,497</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>63,618</b>	<b>100</b>	

<sup>11</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics for 1998, 1999 and 2000 for the foreign student population, using the initial entries method of calculation: each person is counted only on initial entry. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR).

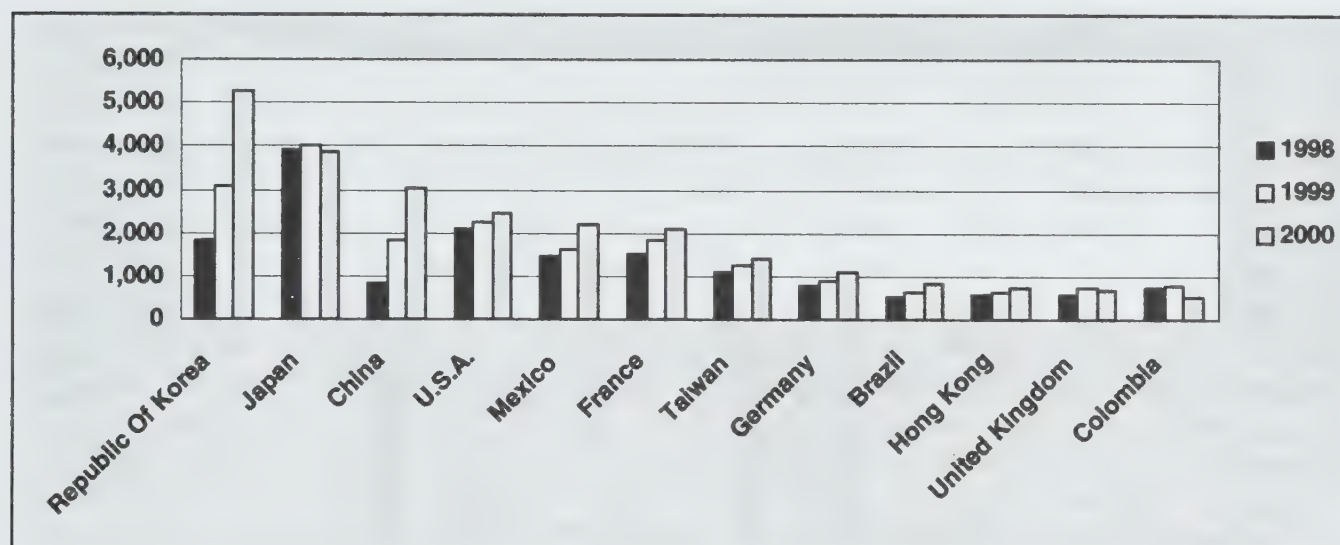
**FIGURE 9: MALE FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 1998–2000<sup>12</sup>**



Country of Origin	1998			1999			2000		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
Republic of Korea	1,910	9.36	2	3,443	12.98	1	5,550	17.29	1
China	1,024	5.02	6	2,271	8.56	3	3,462	10.79	2
U.S.A.	2,090	10.24	1	2,339	8.82	2	2,445	7.62	3
France	1,652	8.09	3	2,006	7.56	4	2,142	6.67	4
Mexico	1,227	6.01	5	1,441	5.43	6	2,058	6.41	5
Japan	1,597	7.82	4	1,730	6.52	5	1,622	5.05	6
Taiwan	856	4.19	7	884	3.33	7	1,001	3.12	7
Germany	652	3.19	10	699	2.63	10	855	2.66	8
Hong Kong	659	3.23	9	727	2.74	8	825	2.57	9
Brazil	507	2.48	12	683	2.57	11	815	2.54	10
Colombia	670	3.28	8	724	2.73	9	509	1.59	13
<b>Total for Top Ten</b>	<b>12,337</b>	<b>60.43</b>		<b>16,264</b>	<b>61.30</b>		<b>20,775</b>	<b>64.72</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>8,075</b>	<b>39.57</b>		<b>10,267</b>	<b>38.70</b>		<b>11,318</b>	<b>35.28</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,412</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>26,531</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>32,093</b>	<b>100</b>	

<sup>12</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics for 1998, 1999 and 2000 for the male foreign student population, using the initial entries method of calculation: each person is counted only on initial entry. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR).

**FIGURE 10: FEMALE FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 1998–2000<sup>13</sup>**



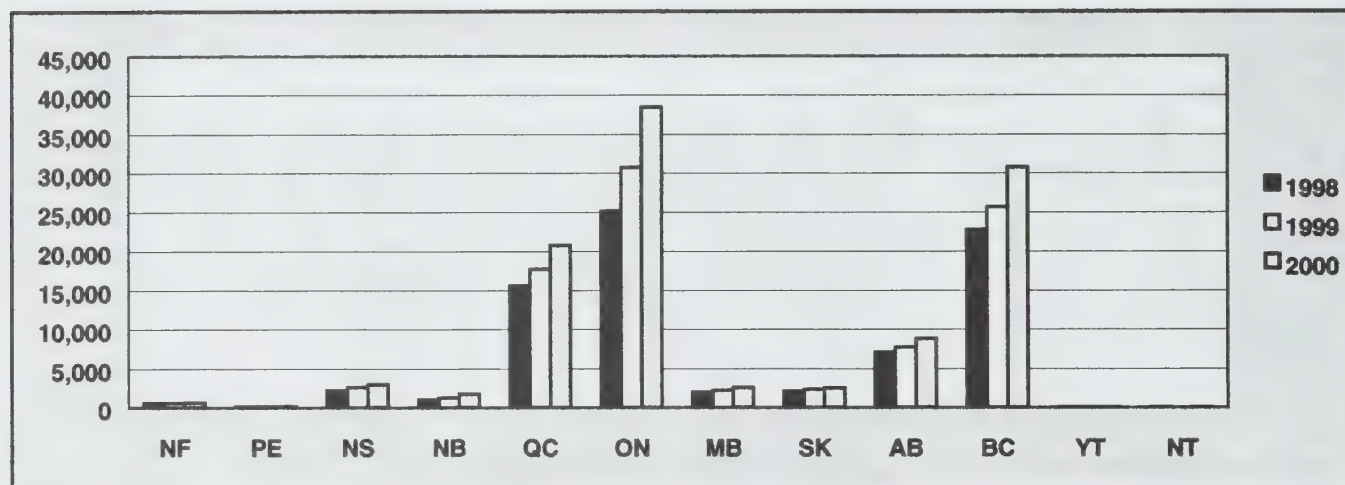
Country of Origin	1998			1999			2000		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
Republic of Korea	1,840	8.59	3	3,062	11.80	2	5,265	16.72	1
Japan	3,930	18.34	1	4,014	15.46	1	3,877	12.31	2
China	847	3.95	7	1,841	7.09	4	3,005	9.54	3
U.S.A.	2,100	9.80	2	2,255	8.69	3	2,463	7.82	4
Mexico	1,436	6.70	5	1,598	6.16	6	2,193	6.96	5
France	1,533	7.15	4	1,810	6.97	5	2,076	6.59	6
Taiwan	1,089	5.08	6	1,239	4.77	7	1,400	4.45	7
Germany	768	3.58	8	897	3.46	8	1,081	3.43	8
Brazil	519	2.42	12	628	2.42	11	823	2.61	9
Hong Kong	577	2.69	11	611	2.35	12	733	2.33	10
United Kingdom	600	2.80	10	720	2.77	10	670	2.13	11
Colombia	721	3.36	9	780	3.00	9	528	1.68	12
<b>Total for Top Ten</b>	<b>14,864</b>	<b>69.35</b>		<b>18,216</b>	<b>70.17</b>		<b>22,916</b>	<b>72.76</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>6,563</b>	<b>30.65</b>		<b>7,744</b>	<b>29.83</b>		<b>8,580</b>	<b>27.24</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,427</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>25,960</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>31,496</b>	<b>100</b>	

<sup>13</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics for 1998, 1999 and 2000 for the female foreign student population, using the initial entries method of calculation: each person is counted only on initial entry. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR).

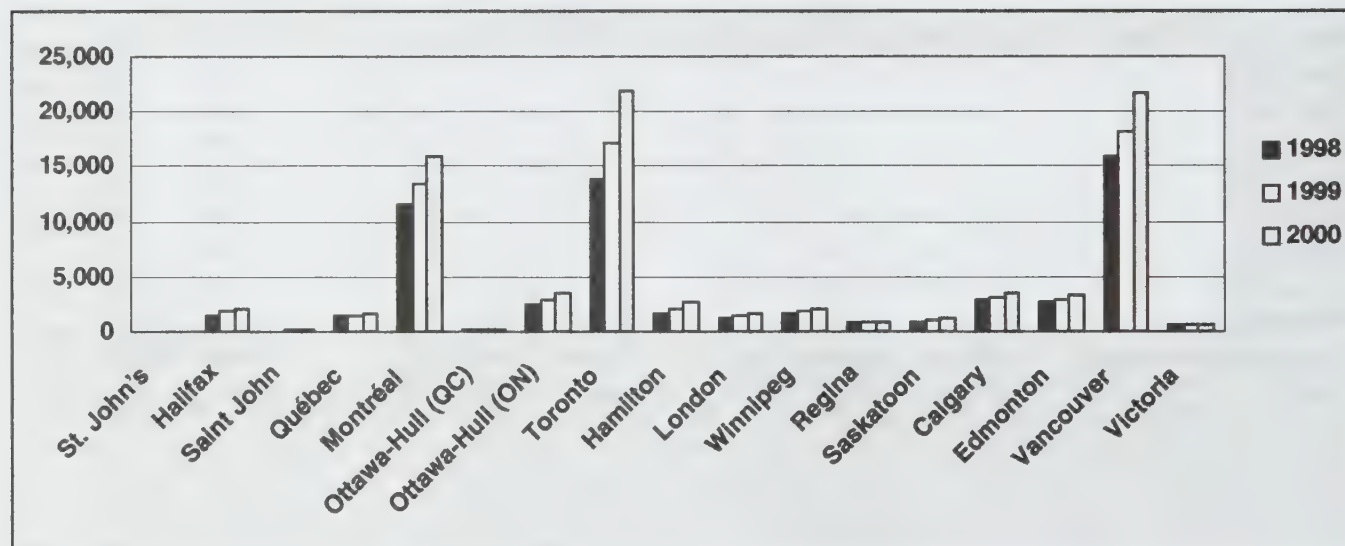


**FIGURE 11: FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1998–2000<sup>14</sup>**

**A. FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1998–2000**



**B. FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1998–2000**



<sup>14</sup> This table shows the annual stock statistics measured on December 1 from 1998 to 2000 for the foreign student population. In this table, a person is included in the count only if he or she has a student authorization on the observation date and has not yet become a permanent resident. The figures are broken down by census metropolitan area and province based on 1991 census definitions.

**C. FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1998–2000  
(FIGURE 11 CONT'D)**

<b>Census Metropolitan Area/ Province of Residence</b>	<b>1998</b>		<b>1999</b>		<b>2000</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
St. John's	49	0.06	34	0.04	36	0.03
Other Newfoundland	531	0.67	588	0.64	601	0.54
<b>Total Newfoundland</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>0.57</b>
<b>Total Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>0.19</b>
Halifax	1,476	1.85	1,844	2.01	2,020	1.83
Other Nova Scotia	740	0.93	792	0.86	995	0.90
<b>Total Nova Scotia</b>	<b>2,216</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2,636</b>	<b>2.87</b>	<b>3,015</b>	<b>2.73</b>
Saint John	64	0.08	124	0.13	230	0.21
Other New Brunswick	991	1.25	1,137	1.24	1,506	1.36
<b>Total New Brunswick</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>1,736</b>	<b>1.57</b>
Québec	1,343	1.69	1,469	1.60	1,558	1.41
Montréal	11,548	14.51	13,328	14.50	15,843	14.34
Ottawa-Hull (QC)	111	0.14	157	0.17	210	0.19
Other Quebec	2,613	3.28	2,775	3.02	3,183	2.88
<b>Total Quebec</b>	<b>15,615</b>	<b>19.62</b>	<b>17,729</b>	<b>19.29</b>	<b>20,794</b>	<b>18.82</b>
Ottawa-Hull (ON)	2,419	3.04	2,869	3.12	3,489	3.16
Toronto	13,917	17.49	17,112	18.62	21,989	19.90
Hamilton	1,723	2.16	2,150	2.34	2,677	2.42
London	1,150	1.44	1,392	1.51	1,665	1.51
Other Ontario	5,973	7.50	7,222	7.86	8,675	7.85
<b>Total Ontario</b>	<b>25,182</b>	<b>31.63</b>	<b>30,745</b>	<b>33.45</b>	<b>38,495</b>	<b>34.84</b>
Winnipeg	1,588	2.00	1,757	1.91	2,092	1.89
Other Manitoba	381	0.48	463	0.50	491	0.44
<b>Total Manitoba</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>2.48</b>	<b>2,220</b>	<b>2.41</b>	<b>2,583</b>	<b>2.33</b>
Regina	739	0.93	809	0.88	882	0.80
Saskatoon	890	1.12	1,059	1.15	1,138	1.03
Other Saskatchewan	493	0.62	483	0.53	527	0.48
<b>Total Saskatchewan</b>	<b>2,122</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>2,351</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>2,547</b>	<b>2.31</b>
Calgary	2,895	3.64	3,028	3.29	3,435	3.11
Edmonton	2,617	3.29	2,825	3.07	3,338	3.02
Other Alberta	1,618	2.03	1,855	2.02	2,083	1.89
<b>Total Alberta</b>	<b>7,130</b>	<b>8.96</b>	<b>7,708</b>	<b>8.38</b>	<b>8,856</b>	<b>8.02</b>
Vancouver	15,926	20.01	18,197	19.80	21,726	19.66
Victoria	567	0.71	559	0.61	677	0.61
Other British Columbia	6,317	7.94	6,889	7.50	8,404	7.61
<b>Total British Columbia</b>	<b>22,810</b>	<b>28.66</b>	<b>25,645</b>	<b>27.91</b>	<b>30,807</b>	<b>27.88</b>
<b>Total Yukon</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0.04</b>
<b>Total Northwest Territories</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0.02</b>
Not Stated	708	0.89	752	0.82	753	0.68
<b>Total</b>	<b>79,589</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>91,914</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>110,497</b>	<b>100</b>

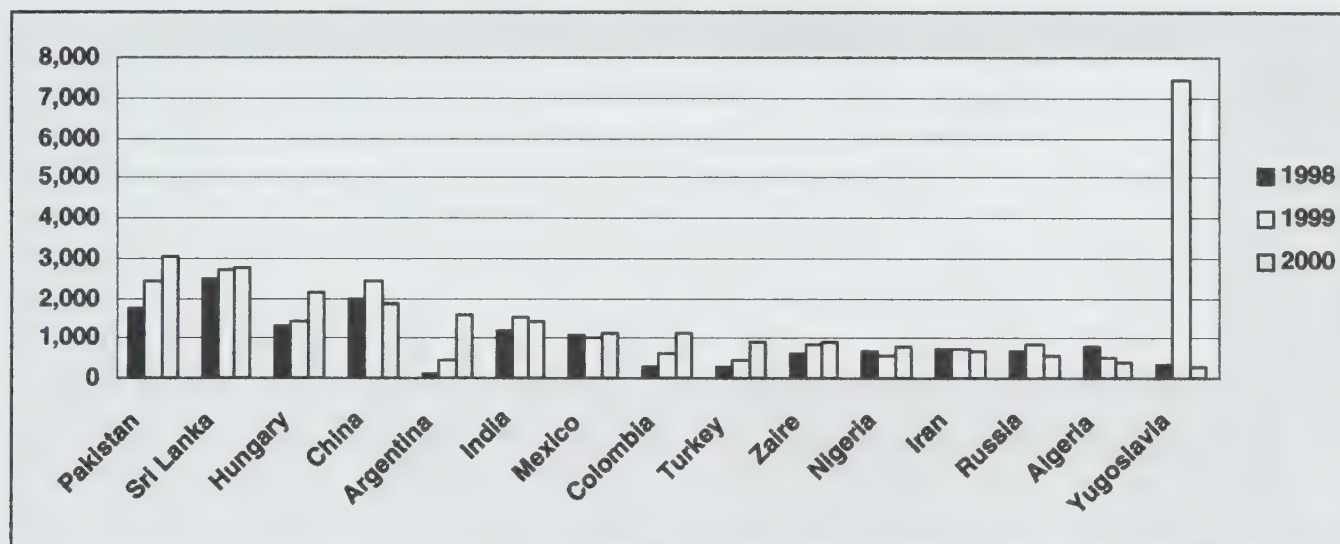




## HUMANITARIAN COMPONENT



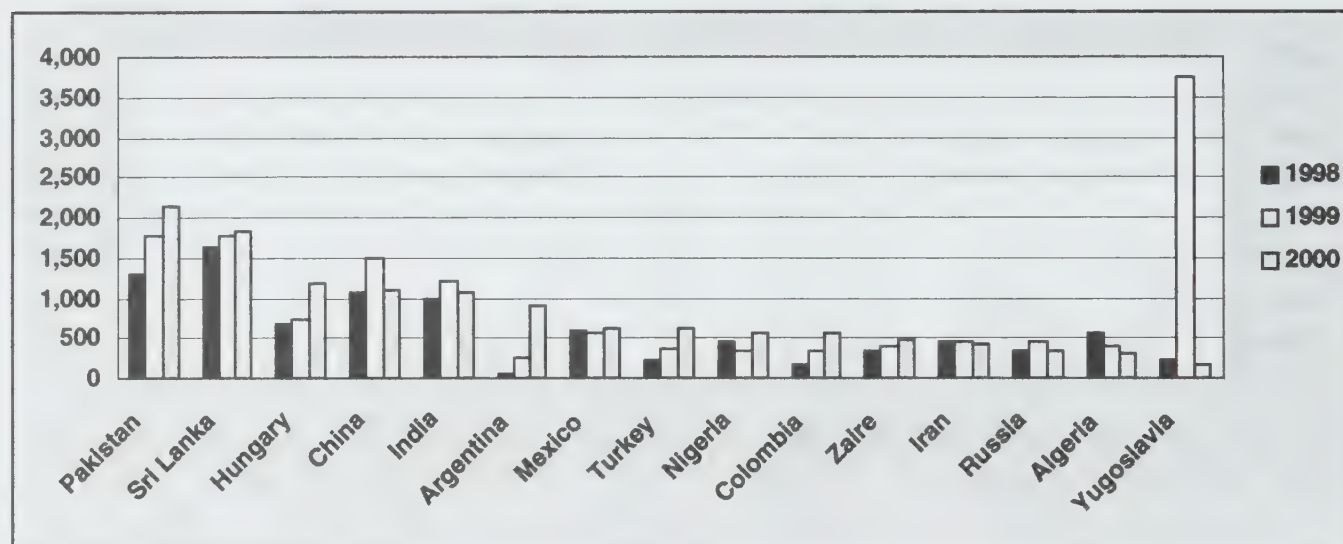
**FIGURE 12: HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 1998–2000<sup>15</sup>**



Country of Origin	1998			1999			2000		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
Pakistan	1,732	6.97	3	2,399	6.43	4	3,035	8.58	1
Sri Lanka	2,452	9.86	1	2,727	7.31	2	2,748	7.77	2
Hungary	1,279	5.14	4	1,394	3.74	6	2,135	6.04	3
China	1,990	8.00	2	2,432	6.52	3	1,839	5.20	4
Argentina	107	0.43	42	459	1.23	18	1,587	4.49	5
India	1,184	4.76	5	1,517	4.07	5	1,396	3.95	6
Mexico	1,054	4.24	6	1,009	2.70	7	1,120	3.17	7
Colombia	302	1.21	21	645	1.73	11	1,112	3.14	8
Turkey	279	1.12	24	476	1.28	17	923	2.61	9
Zaire	646	2.60	11	827	2.22	9	920	2.60	10
Nigeria	654	2.63	10	544	1.46	12	797	2.25	11
Iran	748	3.01	8	759	2.03	10	673	1.90	14
Russia	679	2.73	9	849	2.28	8	585	1.65	16
Algeria	782	3.15	7	499	1.34	16	397	1.12	20
Yugoslavia	341	1.37	17	7,453	19.97	1	256	0.72	30
<b>Total for Top Ten</b>	<b>12,554</b>	<b>50.49</b>		<b>21,366</b>	<b>57.27</b>		<b>16,815</b>	<b>47.55</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>12,308</b>	<b>49.51</b>		<b>15,947</b>	<b>42.73</b>		<b>18,553</b>	<b>52.45</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,862</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>37,313</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>35,368</b>	<b>100</b>	

<sup>15</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics for 1998, 1999 and 2000 for the humanitarian population, using the initial entries method of calculation: each person is counted only on initial entry. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR). The humanitarian population includes refugee claimants and temporary residents allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian grounds.

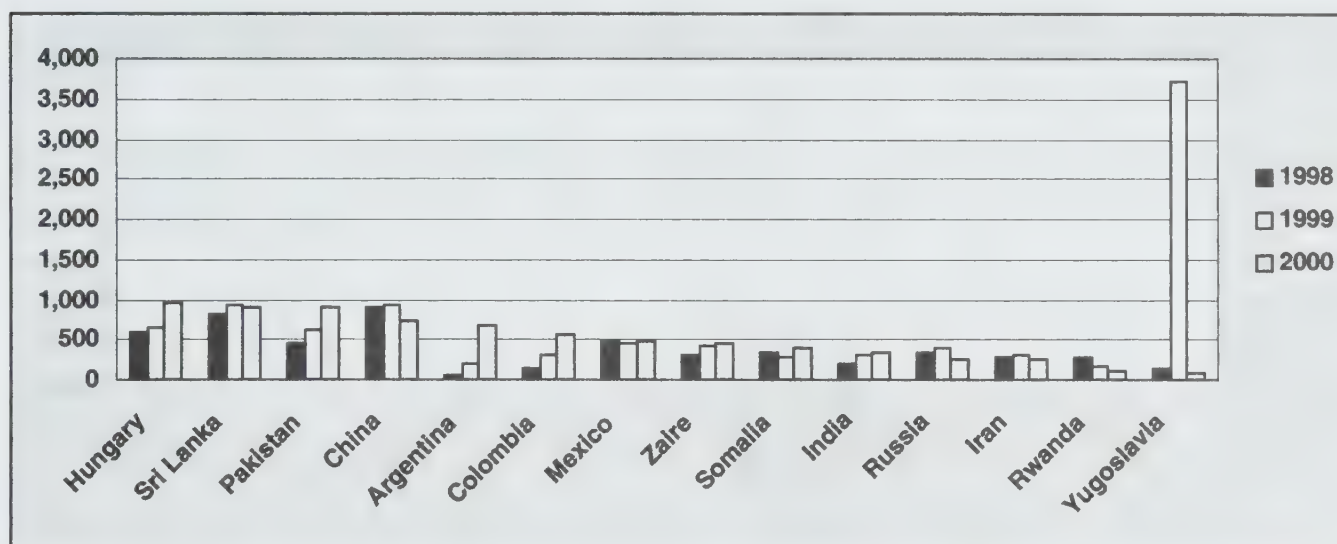
**FIGURE 13: MALE HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 1998–2000<sup>16</sup>**



Country of Origin	1998			1999			2000		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
Pakistan	1,290	8.47	2	1,769	7.96	3	2,133	9.99	1
Sri Lanka	1,645	10.80	1	1,786	8.03	2	1,844	8.64	2
Hungary	680	4.46	5	733	3.30	6	1,172	5.49	3
China	1,080	7.09	3	1,492	6.71	4	1,095	5.13	4
India	974	6.39	4	1,202	5.41	5	1,070	5.01	5
Argentina	55	0.36	47	262	1.18	19	905	4.24	6
Mexico	585	3.84	6	569	2.56	7	633	2.97	7
Turkey	227	1.49	15	364	1.64	13	621	2.91	8
Nigeria	450	2.95	9	341	1.53	15	561	2.63	9
Colombia	161	1.06	23	338	1.52	16	559	2.62	10
Zaire	344	2.26	10	401	1.80	10	467	2.19	11
Iran	456	2.99	8	460	2.07	9	431	2.02	12
Russia	340	2.23	11	463	2.08	8	338	1.58	14
Algeria	573	3.76	7	388	1.75	11	302	1.41	17
Yugoslavia	212	1.39	17	3,743	16.83	1	162	0.76	29
<b>Total for Top Ten</b>	<b>8,077</b>	<b>53.01</b>		<b>12,618</b>	<b>56.75</b>		<b>10,593</b>	<b>49.63</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>7,161</b>	<b>46.99</b>		<b>9,616</b>	<b>43.25</b>		<b>10,756</b>	<b>50.37</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,238</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>22,234</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>21,349</b>	<b>100</b>	

<sup>16</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics for 1998, 1999 and 2000 for the male humanitarian population, using the initial entries method of calculation: each person is counted only on initial entry. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR). The humanitarian population includes refugee claimants and temporary residents allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian grounds.

**FIGURE 14: FEMALE HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 1998–2000<sup>17</sup>**



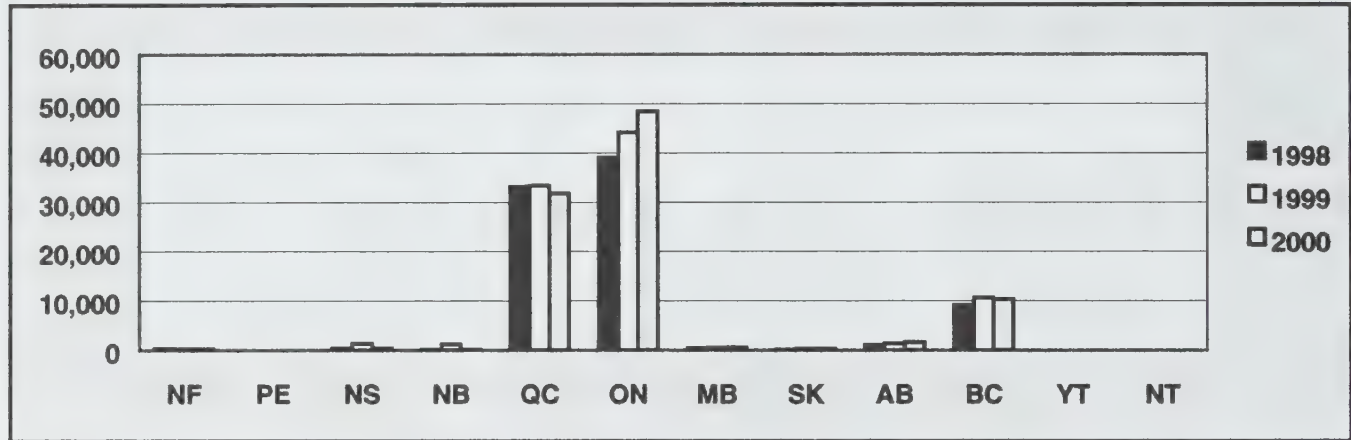
Country of Origin	1998			1999			2000		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
Hungary	599	6.22	3	661	4.38	4	963	6.87	1
Sri Lanka	807	8.39	2	941	6.24	2	904	6.45	2
Pakistan	442	4.59	5	630	4.18	5	902	6.43	3
China	910	9.46	1	940	6.23	3	744	5.31	4
Argentina	52	0.54	40	197	1.31	16	682	4.87	5
Colombia	141	1.47	19	307	2.04	10	553	3.94	6
Mexico	469	4.87	4	440	2.92	6	487	3.47	7
Zaire	302	3.14	8	426	2.83	7	453	3.23	8
Somalia	325	3.38	7	269	1.78	12	400	2.85	9
India	210	2.18	11	315	2.09	9	326	2.33	10
Russia	339	3.52	6	386	2.56	8	247	1.76	14
Iran	292	3.03	9	299	1.98	11	242	1.73	15
Rwanda	278	2.89	10	162	1.07	19	103	0.73	29
Yugoslavia	129	1.34	20	3,710	24.61	1	94	0.67	37
<b>Total for Top Ten</b>	<b>4,763</b>	<b>49.49</b>		<b>8,756</b>	<b>58.08</b>		<b>6,414</b>	<b>45.75</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>4,861</b>	<b>50.51</b>		<b>6,322</b>	<b>41.92</b>		<b>7,604</b>	<b>54.25</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,624</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>15,078</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>14,018</b>	<b>100</b>	

<sup>17</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics for 1998, 1999 and 2000 for the female humanitarian population, using the initial entries method of calculation: each person is counted only on initial entry. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR). The humanitarian population includes refugee claimants and temporary residents allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian grounds.

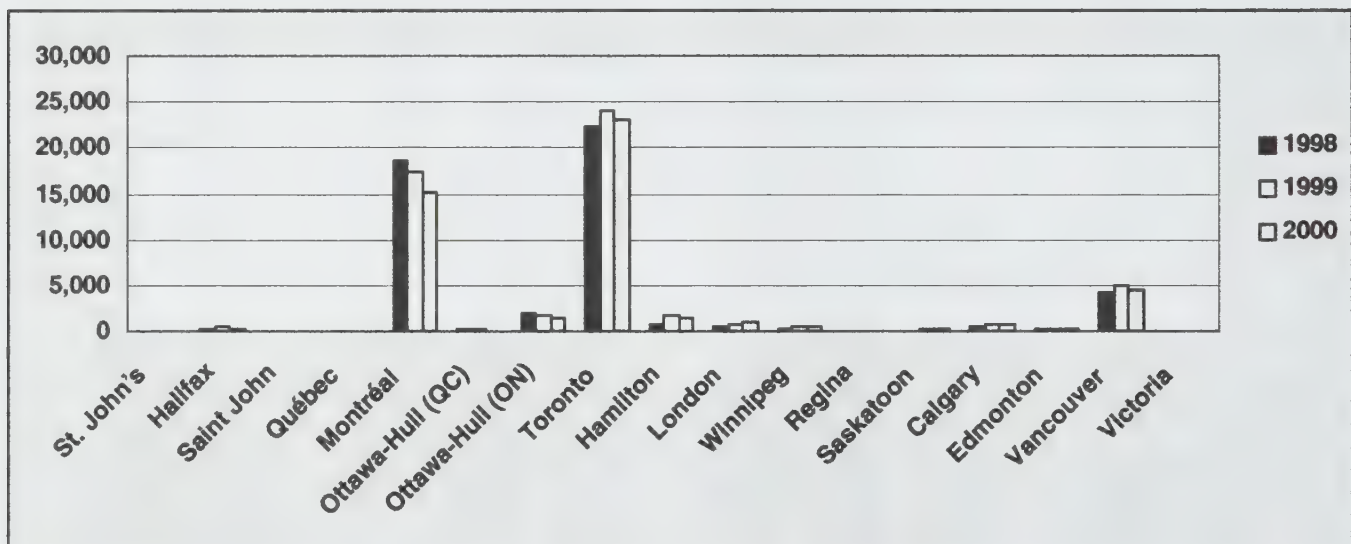


**FIGURE 15: HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1998–2000<sup>18</sup>**

**A. HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1998–2000**



**B. HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1998–2000**



<sup>18</sup> This table shows the annual stock statistics measured on December 1 from 1998 to 2000 for the humanitarian population. In this table, a person is included in the count if he or she has any type of authorization or permit on the observation date and has not yet become a permanent resident or, in the case of a refugee claimant without a permit or authorization, if less than two years have elapsed since the date of his or her most recent appearance in the CIC system. The figures are broken down by census metropolitan area and province based on 1991 census definitions. The humanitarian population includes refugee claimants and temporary residents allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian grounds.

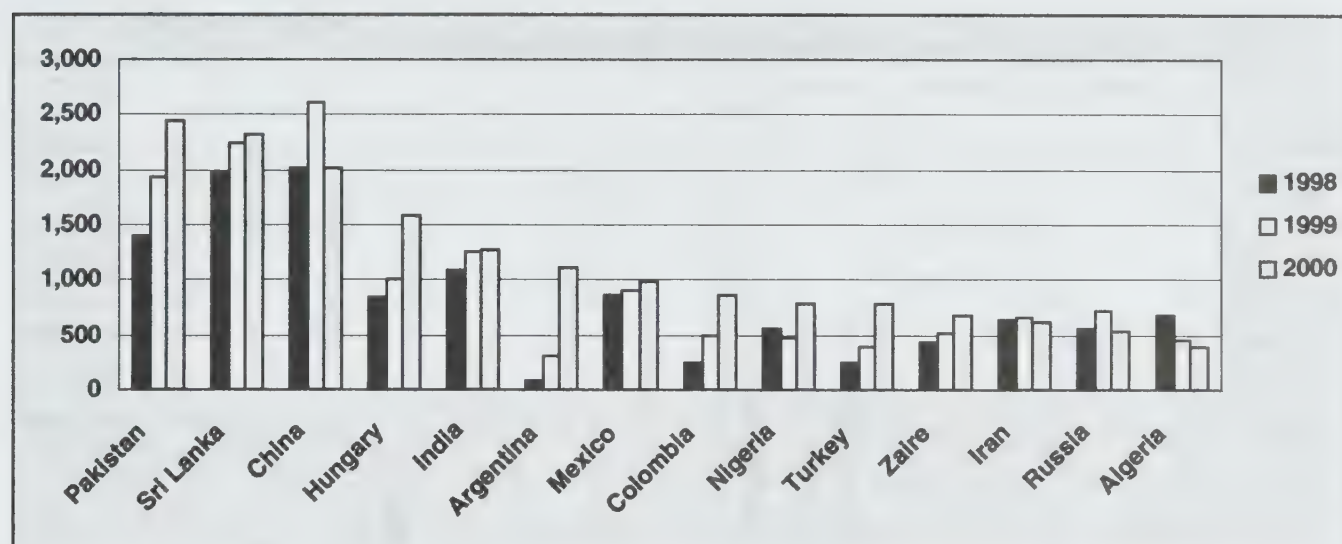
**C. HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1998–2000  
(FIGURE 15 CONT'D)**

Census Metropolitan Area/ Province of Residence	1998		1999		2000	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
St. John's	25	0.03	16	0.02	11	0.01
Other Newfoundland	291	0.35	228	0.24	203	0.22
<b>Total Newfoundland</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>0.23</b>
<b>Total Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.01</b>
Halifax	171	0.20	582	0.62	188	0.20
Other Nova Scotia	253	0.30	796	0.85	204	0.22
<b>Total Nova Scotia</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>0.42</b>
Saint John	16	0.02	14	0.01	23	0.02
Other New Brunswick	109	0.13	1,176	1.26	112	0.12
<b>Total New Brunswick</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>0.14</b>
Québec	96	0.11	74	0.08	85	0.09
Montréal	18,650	22.24	17,320	18.54	15,144	16.06
Ottawa-Hull (QC)	128	0.15	140	0.15	98	0.10
Other Quebec	14,284	17.03	15,884	17.01	16,460	17.46
<b>Total Quebec</b>	<b>33,158</b>	<b>39.53</b>	<b>33,418</b>	<b>35.78</b>	<b>31,787</b>	<b>33.71</b>
Ottawa-Hull (ON)	1,947	2.32	1,785	1.91	1,489	1.58
Toronto	22,420	26.74	24,134	25.84	23,131	24.53
Hamilton	783	0.93	1,670	1.79	1,474	1.56
London	489	0.58	644	0.69	868	0.92
Other Ontario	13,414	16.00	15,976	17.10	21,521	22.82
<b>Total Ontario</b>	<b>39,053</b>	<b>46.57</b>	<b>44,209</b>	<b>47.33</b>	<b>48,483</b>	<b>51.41</b>
Winnipeg	282	0.34	372	0.40	465	0.49
Other Manitoba	90	0.11	95	0.10	99	0.10
<b>Total Manitoba</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>0.59</b>
Regina	23	0.03	31	0.03	58	0.06
Saskatoon	99	0.12	148	0.16	190	0.20
Other Saskatchewan	41	0.05	75	0.08	79	0.08
<b>Total Saskatchewan</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>0.34</b>
Calgary	578	0.69	786	0.84	801	0.85
Edmonton	196	0.23	284	0.30	346	0.37
Other Alberta	250	0.30	301	0.32	447	0.47
<b>Total Alberta</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>1.69</b>
Vancouver	4,164	4.97	4,958	5.31	4,444	4.71
Victoria	5	0.01	7	0.01	8	0.01
Other British Columbia	4,934	5.88	5,699	6.10	5,906	6.26
<b>Total British Columbia</b>	<b>4,169</b>	<b>4.98</b>	<b>4,965</b>	<b>5.32</b>	<b>4,452</b>	<b>4.72</b>
<b>Total Yukon</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Total Northwest Territories</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Not Stated	103	0.12	197	0.21	422	0.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,860</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>93,407</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>94,291</b>	<b>100</b>





**FIGURE 16: ADULT REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 1998–2000<sup>19</sup>**

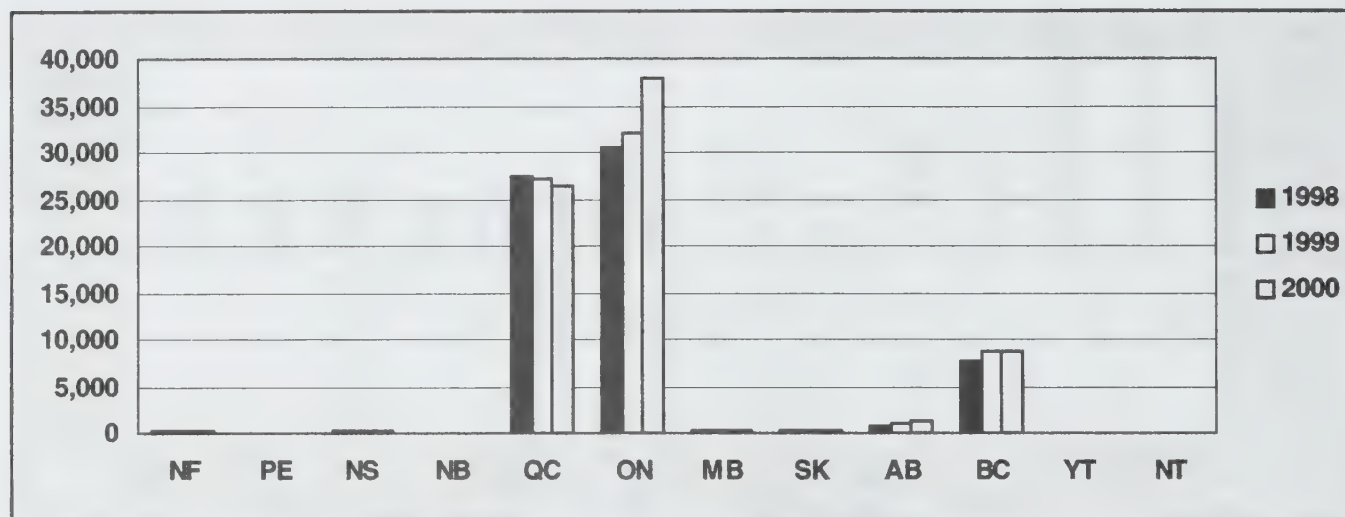


Country of Origin	1998			1999			2000		
	#	% with EA	Rank	#	% with EA	Rank	#	% with EA	Rank
Pakistan	1,406	73.83	3	1,929	77.86	3	2,444	45.70	1
Sri Lanka	1,979	81.30	2	2,237	78.45	2	2,318	38.87	2
China	2,010	38.76	1	2,610	45.25	1	2,016	22.82	3
Hungary	835	65.51	6	998	66.73	5	1,588	22.73	4
India	1,097	77.12	4	1,261	82.71	4	1,274	45.29	5
Argentina	79	75.95	44	308	77.60	20	1,111	38.97	6
Mexico	873	69.30	5	894	66.89	6	984	31.81	7
Colombia	243	79.84	22	497	80.48	10	871	36.85	8
Nigeria	558	86.56	9	472	84.32	11	784	49.49	9
Turkey	251	75.70	21	391	70.84	16	776	26.55	10
Zaire	422	91.23	11	518	89.58	9	683	55.34	11
Iran	627	69.06	8	652	69.94	8	623	31.46	12
Russia	548	78.65	10	718	75.21	7	539	41.93	14
Algeria	678	88.35	7	460	87.39	13	383	47.52	18
<b>Total for Top Ten</b>	<b>10,611</b>	<b>69.46</b>		<b>12,314</b>	<b>69.88</b>		<b>14,166</b>	<b>35.84</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>8,956</b>	<b>71.90</b>		<b>11,572</b>	<b>67.83</b>		<b>13,511</b>	<b>35.89</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,567</b>	<b>70.57</b>		<b>23,886</b>	<b>68.89</b>		<b>27,677</b>	<b>35.86</b>	

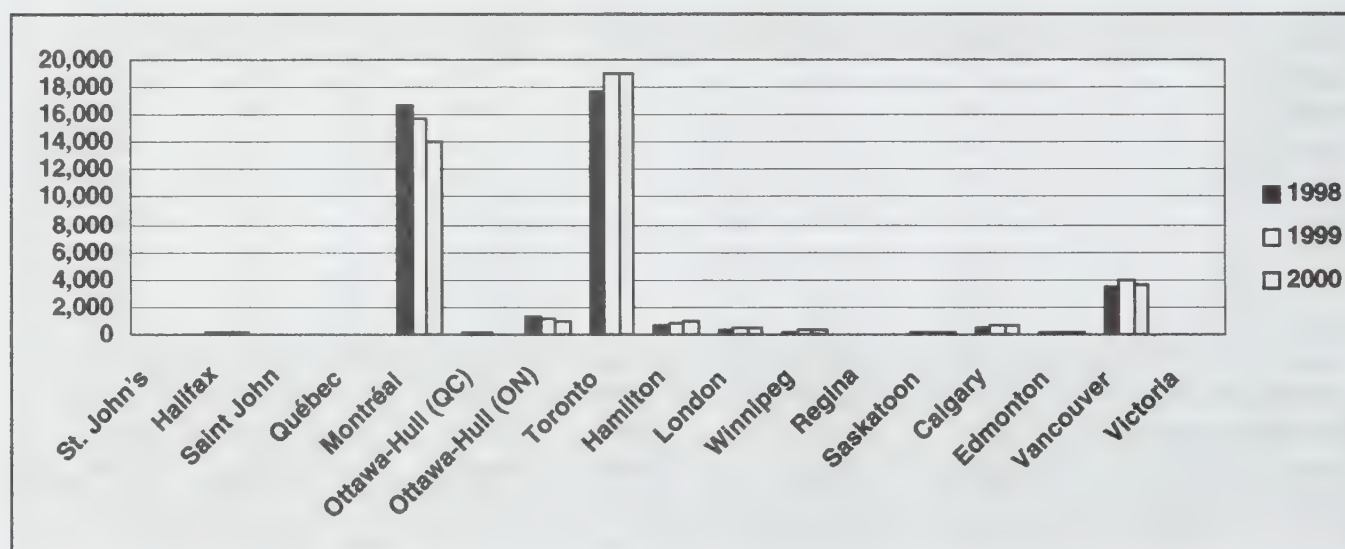
<sup>19</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics for 1998, 1999 and 2000 for the adult refugee claimant population, using the initial entries method of calculation. Each person is counted only on initial entry, which may predate the date of the refugee claim. The table includes the percentage of refugee claimants who have been issued employment authorizations (EA) at any time since their entry into the system. The figures are broken down by principal country of alleged persecution (COAP). Adult refugee claimants are claimants who were at least 18 years of age when they made their claim.

**FIGURE 17: ADULT REFUGEE CLAIMANTS BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1998–2000<sup>20</sup>**

**A. ADULT REFUGEE CLAIMANTS BY PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1998–2000**



**B. ADULT REFUGEE CLAIMANTS BY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1998–2000**



<sup>20</sup> This table shows the annual stock statistics measured on December 1 from 1998 to 2000 for the adult refugee claimant population. In this table, a person is included in the count if he or she has any type of authorization or permit on the observation date and has not yet become a permanent resident or if less than two years have elapsed since the date of his or her most recent appearance in the CIC system. The table includes the percentage of refugee claimants who have been issued employment authorizations at any time since their entry into the system. The figures are broken down by census metropolitan area and province based on 1991 census definitions. Adult refugee claimants are claimants who were at least 18 years of age on the date of the stock calculation.

**C. ADULT REFUGEE CLAIMANTS BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1998–2000  
(FIGURE 17 CONT'D)**

Census Metropolitan Area/ Province of Residence	1998		1999		2000	
	#	% with EA	#	% with EA	#	% with EA
St. John's	22	95.45	14	100.00	9	88.89
Other Newfoundland	268	89.93	206	89.81	171	83.63
<b>Total Newfoundland</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>90.34</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>90.45</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>83.89</b>
<b>Total Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>91.67</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>85.71</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>75.00</b>
Halifax	156	96.15	141	93.62	120	94.17
Other Nova Scotia	211	72.99	169	75.15	188	54.79
<b>Total Nova Scotia</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>82.83</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>83.55</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>70.13</b>
Saint John	16	100.00	14	100.00	8	87.50
Other New Brunswick	89	87.64	99	89.90	76	81.58
<b>Total New Brunswick</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>89.52</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>91.15</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>82.14</b>
Québec	81	85.19	62	91.94	48	89.58
Montréal	16,649	97.96	15,641	98.02	13,969	97.63
Ottawa-Hull (QC)	102	94.12	109	92.66	82	90.24
Other Quebec	10,505	62.13	11,446	61.14	12,412	48.19
<b>Total Quebec</b>	<b>27,337</b>	<b>84.14</b>	<b>27,258</b>	<b>82.50</b>	<b>26,511</b>	<b>74.44</b>
Ottawa-Hull (ON)	1,358	92.78	1,237	92.00	1,051	90.87
Toronto	17,718	95.12	18,939	94.96	18,978	92.22
Hamilton	581	92.94	851	94.36	1,011	91.49
London	365	87.40	450	90.22	563	74.25
Other Ontario	10,457	47.48	10,456	43.98	16,359	23.64
<b>Total Ontario</b>	<b>30,479</b>	<b>78.54</b>	<b>31,933</b>	<b>78.07</b>	<b>37,962</b>	<b>62.35</b>
Winnipeg	218	94.95	261	97.32	251	94.42
Other Manitoba	61	42.62	57	45.61	67	29.85
<b>Total Manitoba</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>83.51</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>88.05</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>80.82</b>
Regina	15	86.67	14	92.86	11	100.00
Saskatoon	92	97.83	136	98.53	139	96.40
Other Saskatchewan	31	67.74	45	53.33	44	45.45
<b>Total Saskatchewan</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>89.86</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>87.69</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>85.05</b>
Calgary	493	96.15	622	96.14	655	97.25
Edmonton	153	94.77	205	91.71	220	89.55
Other Alberta	200	53.50	224	49.11	306	35.62
<b>Total Alberta</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>85.82</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>85.25</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>79.85</b>
Vancouver	3,470	97.15	3,976	96.38	3,695	94.15
Victoria	5	80.00	6	100.00	4	100.00
Other British Columbia	4,210	53.80	4,829	48.73	4,987	40.57
<b>Total British Columbia</b>	<b>7,685</b>	<b>73.39</b>	<b>8,811</b>	<b>70.26</b>	<b>8,686</b>	<b>63.39</b>
<b>Total Yukon</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Total Northwest Territories</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Not Stated	72	27.78	144	20.14	199	15.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,615</b>	<b>80.39</b>	<b>70,363</b>	<b>78.95</b>	<b>75,628</b>	<b>67.10</b>





## CONCEPTS AND MEASURES

This section discusses in detail the concepts and measures underlying this version of *Facts and Figures 2000: Statistical Overview of the Temporary Resident and Refugee Claimant Population*.

### ***Client-based Data System (CBDS)***

The CBDS is a reporting system for administrative data that allows us to analyse the temporary resident and refugee claimant population from either a *document-based* or a *client-based* perspective.

The CBDS includes all employment authorizations, student authorizations, visitor records, minister's permits and extensions to minister's permits issued to foreign nationals since 1978. It also includes all records of refugee claims. In addition, it draws information from landing records and other sources.

### ***Client-based Reporting Versus Document-based Reporting***

This publication presents an alternative way of reporting on the temporary resident and refugee claimant population. It emphasizes the *client* or *person* as the key reporting unit, although a typical CIC report would focus instead on the number of *documents* or *transactions* processed. There is a significant analytical distinction between these two approaches.

The latter approach is relevant for operational reporting and can offer insights into activities that relate to processing times and processing volumes. For example, managers need to know how many employment authorizations CIC issued in any given period to be able to plan for and monitor workload pressures that front-line staff experience. This same approach, however, would not yield relevant information for an analysis of the labour market impact of temporary residents. In this case, it would be more appropriate to analyse the number of people holding an employment authorization for a given period. Therefore, it makes sense to adopt a *client-based* approach in this situation. This approach produces very different statistics. It eliminates the double counting that can otherwise occur when a client holds a number of different documents at any one time.

### ***Temporary Resident and Refugee Claimant Population***

We refer to the population in the CBDS as the *temporary resident and refugee claimant population*, primarily to distinguish it from the *non-permanent resident population* definition used in the Census of Canada. The census definition applies to persons and their spouses and dependants who have employment authorizations, student authorizations or minister's permits, and refugee claimants. It excludes persons and their spouses and dependants who have visitor records. *The temporary resident and refugee claimant population* captured in the CBDS on the other hand, includes any person who has ever had a visitor record, employment authorization, student authorization, minister's permit or extension of a minister's permit, and any person who has made a refugee claim. Spouses and dependants are excluded *unless* they also have a CIC-issued permit or authorization in their own right.

### ***Primary Status Categories***

Each member of the temporary resident and refugee claimant population is categorized according to the principal reason for his or her presence in Canada. The categories are foreign workers, foreign student, humanitarian cases, and other cases. Since 1989, the humanitarian cases have been primarily refugee claimants.

These four categories, referred to as *primary status*, are mutually exclusive: any person included in one category is excluded from the others as of the date of update. The *date of update* is the date on which the CBDS is updated with data from the corporate administrative systems. The CBDS will eventually be updated quarterly.



## ***Foreign Worker***

The foreign worker category includes persons who came to Canada to work on a temporary basis. It excludes foreign students and persons who have been issued employment authorizations for humanitarian reasons. Every foreign worker must have an employment authorization but may also have other types of permits or authorizations.

## ***Foreign Student***

The foreign student category includes persons who came to Canada to attend an educational institution. It excludes foreign workers who may have been issued student authorizations during their stay as a foreign worker. It also excludes humanitarian and compassionate cases who have been issued student authorizations. Every foreign student must have been issued a student authorization but may also have been issued other types of permits or authorizations.

## ***Humanitarian***

The humanitarian cases category includes persons who are permitted to remain in Canada for humanitarian reasons but who are not categorized as either foreign workers or foreign students. This category includes refugee claimants.

## ***Other***

The other cases category includes all persons who cannot be otherwise categorized. This group is made up primarily of persons who have only visitor records. None of them has ever received either employment or student authorizations or made a refugee claim.

This categorization considers a number of variables recorded on authorizations and permits issued to the temporary resident and refugee claimant population. These include validation exemption codes, special program codes, occupation codes and other codes used to identify subjects of specific programs, such as the Software Pilot Program. In some cases, a temporary resident is categorized on the basis of the immigrant category he or she is subsequently landed under. The primary status designations are generated whenever the CBDS is updated. In other words, the primary status of an individual may change over time, depending on the type of documents he or she has received since the last time the CBDS was updated.

## ***Statistical Measures***

The data are aggregated into measures of *flows* and *stocks*. For the purposes of this publication, the flow statistics are based on the calendar year and the stock statistics are calculated on December 1 every year.

### ***Flow Statistics***

We have developed three methods of calculating the flows of temporary residents and refugee claimants depending on the primary status designation of a particular individual. The method employed simply reflects the fact that different primary status categorizations require different forms of analysis. In other words, a particular calculation method might be more appropriate for one primary status category than another. The three methods are as follows:

#### ***1. Initial Entry Method***

*Flow statistics*, based on the *initial entry* method, measure the number of persons entering the CIC system, and presumably the country, for the first time. This is calculated based on the earliest effective

date of any permit, authorization or record or, in the case of refugee claimants, a claim made for refugee status.

## **2. Seasonal Re-entry Method**

One of the drawbacks of the initial entry method of calculating flows is that it counts a person only on the person's initial entry into the CIC system. This makes it hard to create meaningful information on the *seasonal worker* component of the foreign worker population. For example, seasonal and other workers who re-enter the country annually or periodically are not included in subsequent counts based on the initial entry method.

One way of dealing with this challenge is to count a foreign worker as a re-entrant if that person is absent from the system for a predetermined number of days and then receives an employment authorization. The *seasonal re-entry* method is applied *only* if the worker has been otherwise identified as a seasonal worker.

## **3. All Re-entries Method**

The third method takes into account all re-entries without restricting the calculation to individuals who have been identified as seasonal workers.

The method most commonly employed in this publication is the initial entry method. The seasonal re-entry method is only used for foreign workers and the third method (the *all re-entries* method) is presented in this document only for illustrative purposes (see Figure 3). Each chart shows which method is being used to present the information.

## **Stock Statistics**

*Stock statistics* measure the number of persons present in the CIC system on a specific date in each year of observation. For example, for a foreign worker to be counted as present in a foreign worker stock, he or she must have a valid employment authorization on that date. For a foreign student to be counted as present in a foreign student stock, he or she must have a valid student authorization on that date. However, these conventions can be modified to count persons present in the CIC system regardless of the type of authorization they hold. In all cases, any person who has been granted *landed status* on or before the observation date is excluded from the stock count from that date on.

The observation date used throughout this document is December 1. However, any date can be used to generate stock statistics.













# **FACTS AND FIGURES**

# **2001**

## **STATISTICAL OVERVIEW OF THE TEMPORARY RESIDENT AND REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION**



**Produced by Strategic Policy, Planning and Research**

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# **FACTS AND FIGURES**

## **2001**

### **STATISTICAL OVERVIEW OF THE TEMPORARY RESIDENT AND REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION**



**Citizenship and Immigration Canada**  
Strategic Policy, Planning and Research Branch  
July 2002



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# STATISTICAL OVERVIEW OF THE TEMPORARY RESIDENT AND REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION

*Facts and Figures 2001: Statistical Overview of the Temporary Resident and Refugee Claimant Population* presents a series of charts and tables containing selected demographic information on the temporary resident and refugee claimant population in Canada for the three-year period 1999 to 2001.

It is the third edition of this annual publication and reflects changes resulting from refinements introduced since the previous edition. Readers should note the following:

The table on page 4 has been modified. The method used to calculate annual flows for the foreign worker population was changed to "Initial plus Seasonal Re-entries" to make it consistent with the statistics presented in the Foreign Worker section.

Two new tables were added to the Foreign Workers section: "Foreign Worker Population by Skill Level, Annual Flows, 1999–2001" and "Foreign Worker Population by Skill Level, Stocks on December 1, 1999–2001".

Two new tables were added to the Foreign Student section: "Foreign Student Population by Level of Study, Annual Flows, Initial Entries, 1999-2001" and "Foreign Student Population by Level of Study, Stocks on December 1, 1999-2001".

We selected the tables to provide a broad historical summary of the size and composition of the temporary resident and refugee claimant population that CIC processes. The publication also introduces and illustrates basic reporting concepts and statistical measures that apply to this population. Future versions of this publication will include a broader range of statistics based on consultations with CIC stakeholders, external partners and other interested parties.

Readers who are familiar with statistics on temporary residents and refugee claimants will notice that we are presenting the information in an uncommon way. Rather than presenting statistics based on the number of permits or authorizations issued, we are emphasizing the *client* as the key reporting unit, not the document. We have chosen to focus on the individual's primary motivation for being in Canada. As such, we have defined four *primary status* groups: foreign workers, foreign students, humanitarian cases (including refugee claimants) and other cases.

*Foreign workers* are in Canada primarily to work, although they may also have other permits or authorizations. *Foreign students* are in Canada primarily to study, although they too may have other permits or authorizations. Individuals in the *humanitarian* group are primarily refugee claimants, but this group also includes certain people allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian grounds due to other "special considerations". The final group, *other cases*, which is not profiled in this publication, comprises individuals who do not fit into any of the other categories. The four groups are mutually exclusive.

The inclusion of refugee claimants in the humanitarian cases group warrants special mention. They are included in this group along with individuals who did not make refugee claims, according to the administrative data systems, but who were processed under special programs established to handle refugee-like cases. These are primarily administrative review and backlog clearance cases from before 1990 and Kosovo refugees in 1999. The humanitarian group cases also include a very small number of other individuals who have been allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian or compassionate grounds but who have never filed a refugee claim. In 1997 and 1998, 99% of individuals in the humanitarian cases group were refugee claimants. In 1999, the percentage dropped to 79% because the group included more than 7,000 Kosovo refugees, who were not counted as refugee claimants. In 2000, the percentage was once more 99%.

The temporary resident and refugee claimant population can be described using several variables. In this publication, however, we have chosen to focus only on country of origin, location within Canada, gender

as well as skill level for foreign workers and level of study for foreign students. Future publications will profile this population using other variables.

There are also different ways to calculate statistics relating to the temporary resident and refugee claimant population. This publication breaks down *flow statistics* by country of origin and stock statistics by location within Canada (provinces and census metropolitan areas). The flow statistics are based on calendar year and tell us when the individual first came into contact with CIC. However, because seasonal workers re-enter the country annually, the statistics on foreign workers also highlight seasonal employment effects. The stock statistics are calculated on December 1 of each calendar year and tell us whether the individual is still authorized to be in the country on that date, regardless of when he or she entered the country.

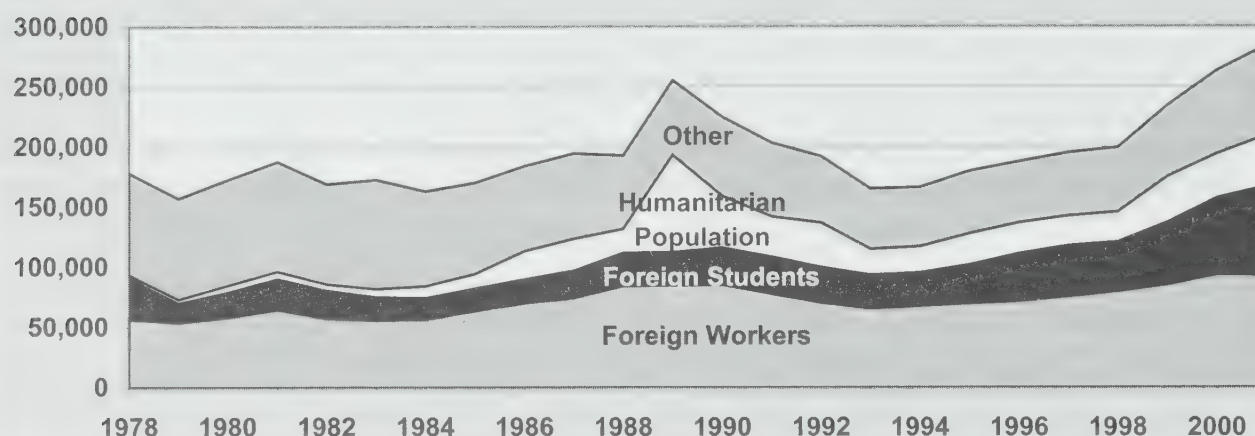
The Client-based Data System (CBDS) makes this focus on client-based reporting possible. The CBDS is a system for reporting administrative data that enables us to look at temporary residents and refugee claimants from a *client* perspective as well as a *document* perspective. Please see the Concepts and Measures section at the end of this publication for a more detailed technical discussion of the CBDS, including information on the analytical distinction between document-based and client-based reporting, the primary status categorizations and the statistical calculations.

When developing the CBDS and designing this publication, we consulted extensively with service line personnel, particularly regarding the program definitions. As noted above, we have made some progress in the way we identify foreign students and track refugee claimants. However, we recognize the need to further refine the definitions and, in particular, to distinguish between positively and negatively determined refugee claimants. We will continue to work closely with departmental service lines to develop other definitions that will be incorporated into the CBDS, future editions of this publication, and any supplementary custom reports that describe specific programs and policies.



## TEMPORARY RESIDENT AND REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION

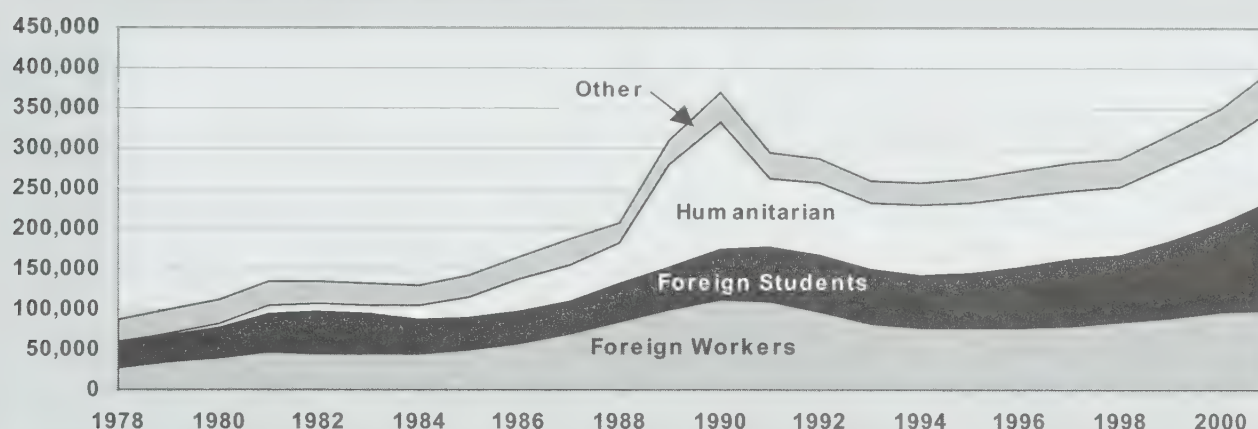
**FIGURE 1: TEMPORARY RESIDENT AND REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION BY PRIMARY STATUS, ANNUAL FLOWS, 1978–2001<sup>1</sup>**



Year	Foreign Workers	Foreign Students	Humanitarian Population	Other	Total
1978	57,102	33,529	2,986	84,942	178,559
1979	54,072	16,046	3,302	83,842	157,262
1980	58,761	20,620	5,470	87,932	172,783
1981	64,644	25,649	6,207	91,357	187,857
1982	57,638	23,262	4,937	83,443	169,280
1983	56,162	19,246	6,639	90,700	172,747
1984	56,924	17,661	9,915	78,783	163,283
1985	63,833	18,716	11,967	75,894	170,410
1986	70,190	19,987	23,228	70,654	184,059
1987	74,398	22,853	26,514	70,908	194,673
1988	84,397	27,563	19,714	61,010	192,684
1989	84,869	27,794	80,587	62,259	255,509
1990	85,345	30,711	42,828	65,905	224,789
1991	77,780	30,759	33,232	61,514	203,285
1992	70,484	29,395	37,045	55,430	192,354
1993	65,452	28,165	21,379	50,410	165,406
1994	67,677	27,929	21,484	49,385	166,475
1995	69,693	32,538	25,553	52,056	179,840
1996	71,465	39,982	25,449	50,821	187,717
1997	75,393	42,708	24,271	52,956	195,328
1998	79,527	41,467	24,892	53,603	199,489
1999	85,405	51,989	37,747	59,362	234,503
2000	93,663	63,684	36,777	69,463	263,587
2001	93,083	73,979	42,258	74,738	284,058

<sup>1</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics from 1978 to 2001 for the entire temporary resident and refugee claimant population. For foreign student population, humanitarian population and other, flows are based on the initial entry method: each person is counted one time only on his or her initial entry into the system. For the foreign worker population, flows are based on the initial and seasonal re-entries method of calculation: seasonal workers are counted on initial entry and each time they re-enter the system. The figures are broken down by primary status.

**FIGURE 2: TEMPORARY RESIDENT AND REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION BY PRIMARY STATUS, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1978–2001<sup>2</sup>**



Year	Foreign Workers <sup>3</sup>			Foreign Students <sup>4</sup>			Humanitarian <sup>5</sup>	Other	All
	W/EA	W/O EA	Total	W/SA	W/O SA	Total	Total	Total	Total
1978	20,783	6,232	27,015	29,142	677	29,819	2,183	28,535	87,552
1979	26,598	7,507	34,105	30,807	1,587	32,394	3,444	29,202	99,145
1980	30,541	8,743	39,284	36,750	1,890	38,640	5,238	28,940	112,102
1981	36,478	9,867	46,345	45,314	2,364	47,678	9,973	30,715	134,711
1982	35,496	10,674	46,170	48,409	2,743	51,152	10,349	28,302	135,973
1983	34,311	10,555	44,866	46,426	2,716	49,142	11,955	25,486	131,449
1984	33,938	9,897	43,835	41,926	2,335	44,261	17,216	24,114	129,426
1985	39,941	10,250	50,191	38,355	2,265	40,620	25,020	25,580	141,411
1986	47,894	9,969	57,863	37,049	2,335	39,384	39,417	28,232	164,896
1987	59,610	10,518	70,128	38,178	2,493	40,671	45,011	30,543	186,353
1988	73,988	11,538	85,526	42,976	2,931	45,907	51,527	24,565	207,525
1989	86,694	12,550	99,244	49,105	4,172	53,277	127,027	30,064	309,612
1990	99,293	13,020	112,313	56,721	5,244	61,965	159,459	36,329	370,066
1991	97,489	11,837	109,326	62,255	5,169	67,424	84,898	34,341	295,989
1992	88,663	10,002	98,665	63,814	5,647	69,461	88,494	30,125	286,745
1993	73,103	8,924	82,027	64,253	3,793	68,046	83,612	26,554	260,239
1994	68,988	8,733	77,721	61,456	3,594	65,050	86,380	27,739	256,890
1995	68,574	8,959	77,533	63,130	3,822	66,952	86,776	30,638	261,899
1996	68,229	9,245	77,474	71,241	4,030	75,271	86,292	32,786	271,823
1997	71,358	9,454	80,812	76,516	3,989	80,505	85,957	34,371	281,645
1998	75,415	9,622	85,037	78,256	3,706	81,962	85,118	34,241	286,358
1999	80,500	9,472	89,972	89,909	4,164	94,073	95,417	37,786	317,248
2000	88,538	7,778	96,316	107,960	4,416	112,376	98,246	44,076	351,014
2001	96,055	3,199	99,254	133,021	3,903	136,924	112,247	49,175	397,600

<sup>2</sup> This table shows the annual stock statistics measured on December 1 from 1978 to 2001. The figures are broken down by primary status. A person is included in these stock counts regardless of the type of permit or authorization he or she has. A person who has been given permanent resident status on or before the date of observation is excluded from the stock calculation on that date.

<sup>3</sup> Foreign workers are shown according to whether they hold an employment authorization (W/EA) or another type of document (W/O EA) on the observation date. For example, in 2001, 99,254 foreign workers were deemed to be present in Canada on December 1. Of those people, 96,055 were authorized to work and 3,199 were authorized to reside in Canada because they had some other type of permit or authorization.

<sup>4</sup> Foreign students are shown according to whether they hold a student authorization (W/SA) or another type of document (W/O SA) on the observation date. For example, in 2001, 136,924 foreign students were deemed to be present in Canada on December 1. Of those people, 133,021 were authorized to study and 3,903 were authorized to reside in Canada because they had some other type of permit or authorization.

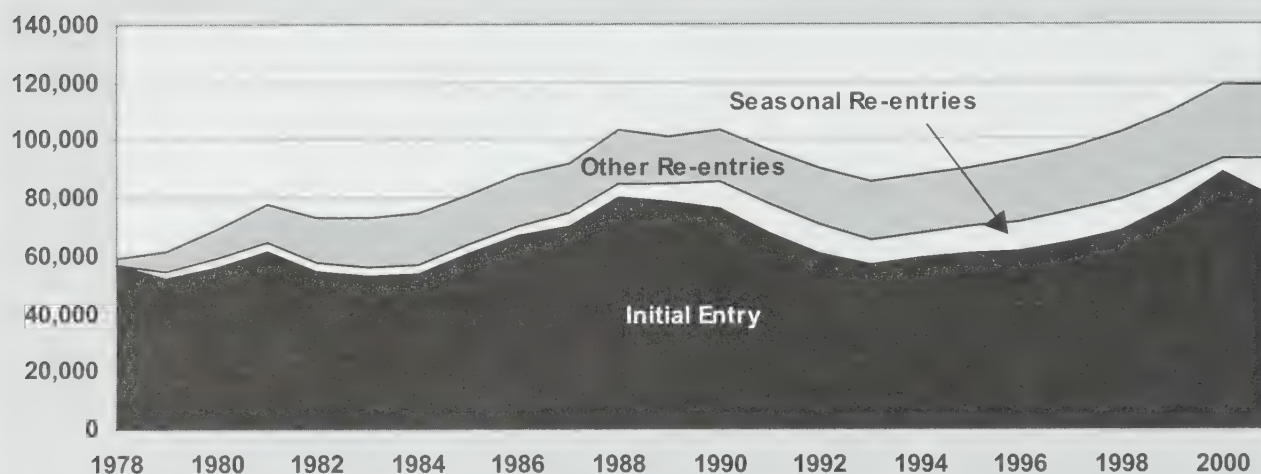
<sup>5</sup> A refugee claimant who does not have a CIC permit or authorization is included in these stock counts as a humanitarian case for two years following the date of his or her most recent appearance in the CIC system.





## FOREIGN WORKERS

**FIGURE 3: FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION, ANNUAL FLOWS BY METHOD OF CALCULATION, 1978–2001<sup>6</sup>**

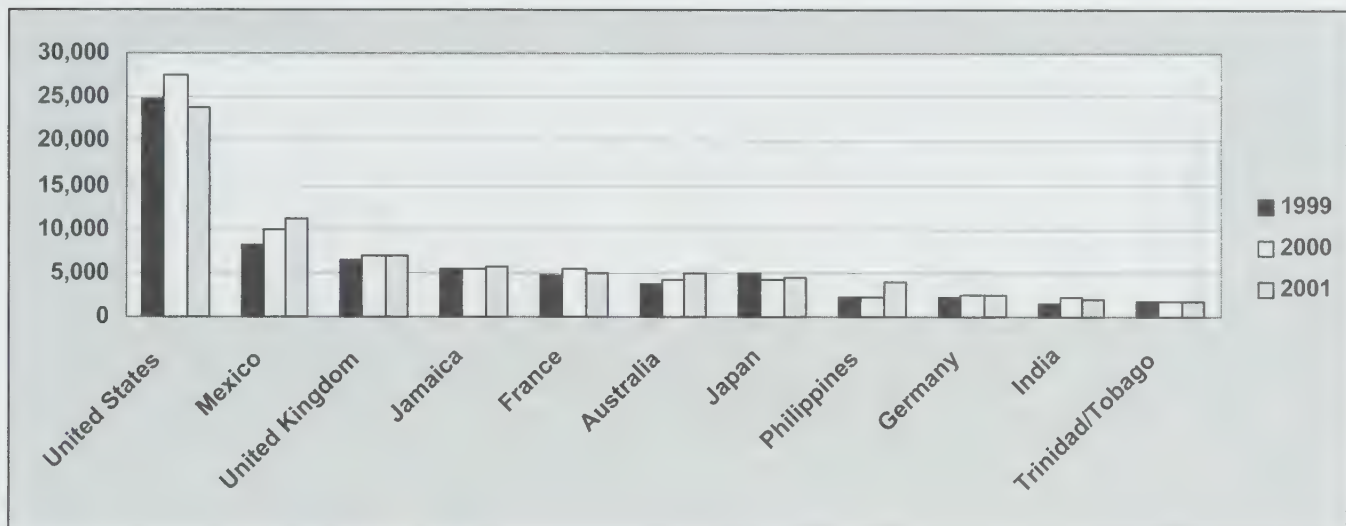


Year	Initial Entry	Seasonal Re-entries	Initial+Seasonal Re-entries	Other Re-entries	Entries+Re-entries Total
1978	57,076	26	57,102	1,739	58,841
1979	51,859	2,213	54,072	7,058	61,130
1980	55,956	2,805	58,761	10,591	69,352
1981	61,380	3,264	64,644	13,488	78,132
1982	54,124	3,514	57,638	15,432	73,070
1983	52,764	3,398	56,162	17,265	73,427
1984	53,572	3,352	56,924	17,713	74,637
1985	60,467	3,366	63,833	17,299	81,132
1986	66,502	3,688	70,190	17,738	87,928
1987	70,261	4,137	74,398	17,751	92,149
1988	80,379	4,018	84,397	19,056	103,453
1989	78,202	6,667	84,869	15,966	100,835
1990	75,869	9,476	85,345	18,252	103,597
1991	67,370	10,410	77,780	19,052	96,832
1992	60,588	9,896	70,484	19,960	90,444
1993	57,049	8,403	65,452	20,154	85,606
1994	59,090	8,587	67,677	20,274	87,951
1995	60,539	9,154	69,693	20,862	90,555
1996	61,126	10,339	71,465	21,826	93,291
1997	64,204	11,189	75,393	21,725	97,118
1998	68,727	10,800	79,527	22,889	102,416
1999	76,668	8,737	85,405	24,571	109,976
2000	88,520	5,143	93,663	25,210	118,873
2001	79,926	13,157	93,083	25,874	118,957

<sup>6</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics from 1978 to 2001 for the foreign worker population based on three methods:

- Initial entry: each person is counted only on initial entry;
- Initial and seasonal re-entries: each person is counted on initial entry and again if he or she is a seasonal worker who re-enters the system after an absence of 30 days;
- Initial and all re-entries: each person is counted on initial entry and again if he or she re-enters the system after an absence of 30 days.

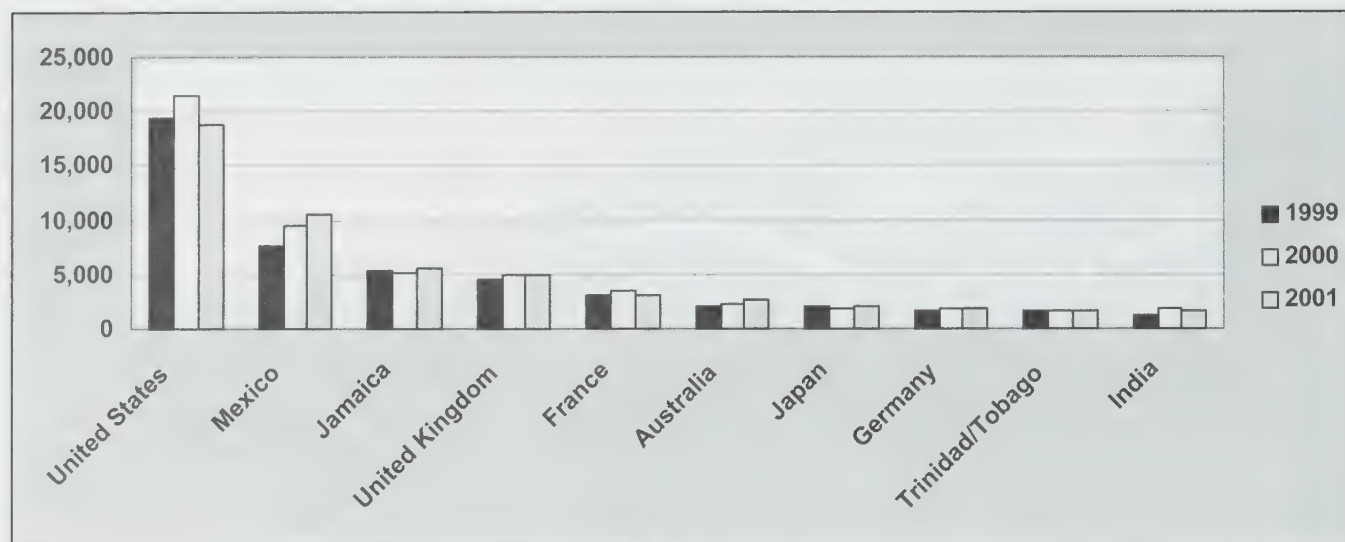
**FIGURE 4: FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS, 1999–2001<sup>7</sup>**



Country of Origin	1999			2000			2001		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
United States	24,851	29.10	1	27,616	29.48	1	23,849	25.62	1
Mexico	8,095	9.48	2	9,972	10.65	2	11,112	11.94	2
United Kingdom	6,334	7.42	3	6,907	7.37	3	7,044	7.57	3
Jamaica	5,466	6.40	4	5,403	5.77	5	5,810	6.24	4
France	4,749	5.56	6	5,438	5.81	4	4,976	5.35	5
Australia	3,699	4.33	7	4,305	4.60	6	4,878	5.24	6
Japan	5,021	5.88	5	4,215	4.50	7	4,377	4.70	7
Philippines	2,211	2.59	9	2,247	2.40	10	4,020	4.32	8
Germany	2,318	2.71	8	2,510	2.68	8	2,528	2.72	9
India	1,513	1.77	11	2,301	2.46	9	1,944	2.09	10
Trinidad/Tobago	1,661	1.94	10	1,800	1.92	11	1,805	1.94	11
<b>Total for Top Ten</b>	<b>64,405</b>	<b>75.41</b>		<b>70,914</b>	<b>75.72</b>		<b>70,538</b>	<b>75.79</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>24.59</b>		<b>22,749</b>	<b>24.28</b>		<b>22,545</b>	<b>24.21</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>85,405</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>93,663</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>93,083</b>	<b>100</b>	

<sup>7</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics for 1999, 2000 and 2001 for the foreign worker population, using the initial and seasonal re-entries method of calculation: seasonal workers are counted on initial entry and each time they re-enter the system. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR).

**FIGURE 5: MALE FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS, 1999–2001<sup>8</sup>**

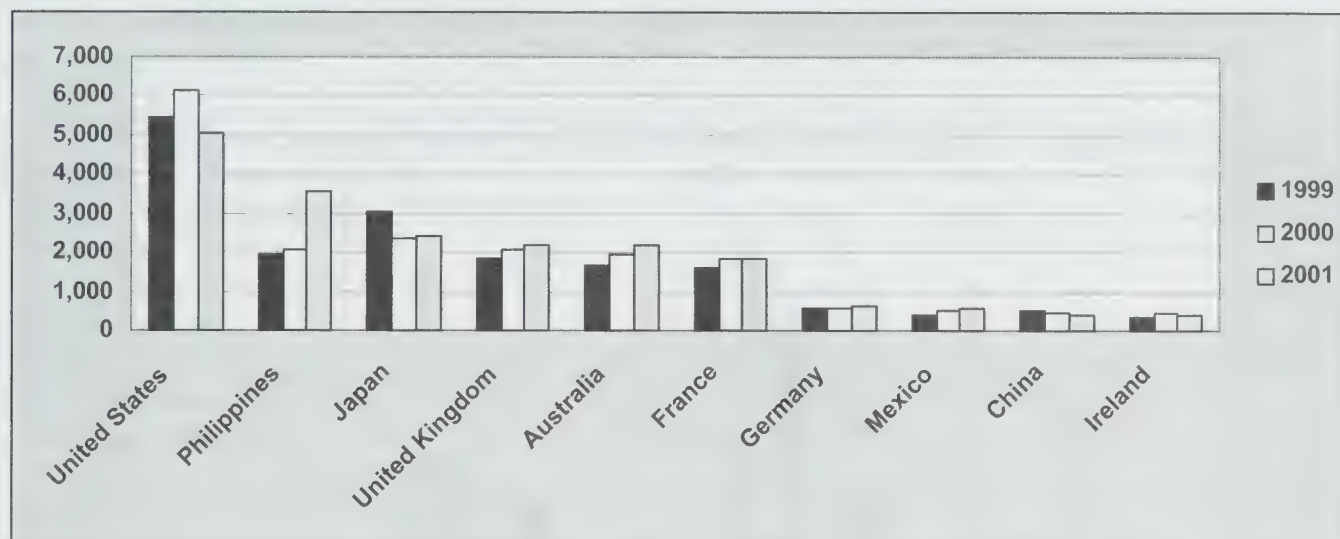


Country of Origin	1999			2000			2001		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
United States	19,412	30.92	1	21,500	31.14	1	18,778	27.54	1
Mexico	7,711	12.28	2	9,436	13.67	2	10,515	15.42	2
Jamaica	5,292	8.43	3	5,210	7.55	3	5,619	8.24	3
United Kingdom	4,495	7.16	4	4,864	7.05	4	4,870	7.14	4
France	3,130	4.99	5	3,613	5.23	5	3,159	4.63	5
Australia	2,027	3.23	6	2,364	3.42	6	2,709	3.97	6
Japan	1,996	3.18	7	1,836	2.66	9	1,977	2.90	7
Germany	1,750	2.79	8	1,934	2.80	7	1,919	2.81	8
Trinidad/Tobago	1,590	2.53	9	1,722	2.49	10	1,737	2.55	9
India	1,232	1.96	10	1,865	2.70	8	1,574	2.31	10
<b>Total for Top Ten</b>	<b>48,635</b>	<b>77.47</b>		<b>54,344</b>	<b>78.71</b>		<b>52,857</b>	<b>77.51</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>14,151</b>	<b>22.53</b>		<b>14,697</b>	<b>21.29</b>		<b>15,331</b>	<b>22.49</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,786</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>69,041</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>68,188</b>	<b>100</b>	

<sup>8</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics for 1999, 2000 and 2001 for the male foreign worker population, using the initial and seasonal re-entries method of calculation: seasonal workers are counted on initial entry and each time they re-enter the system. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR).



**FIGURE 6: FEMALE FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS, 1999–2001<sup>9</sup>**



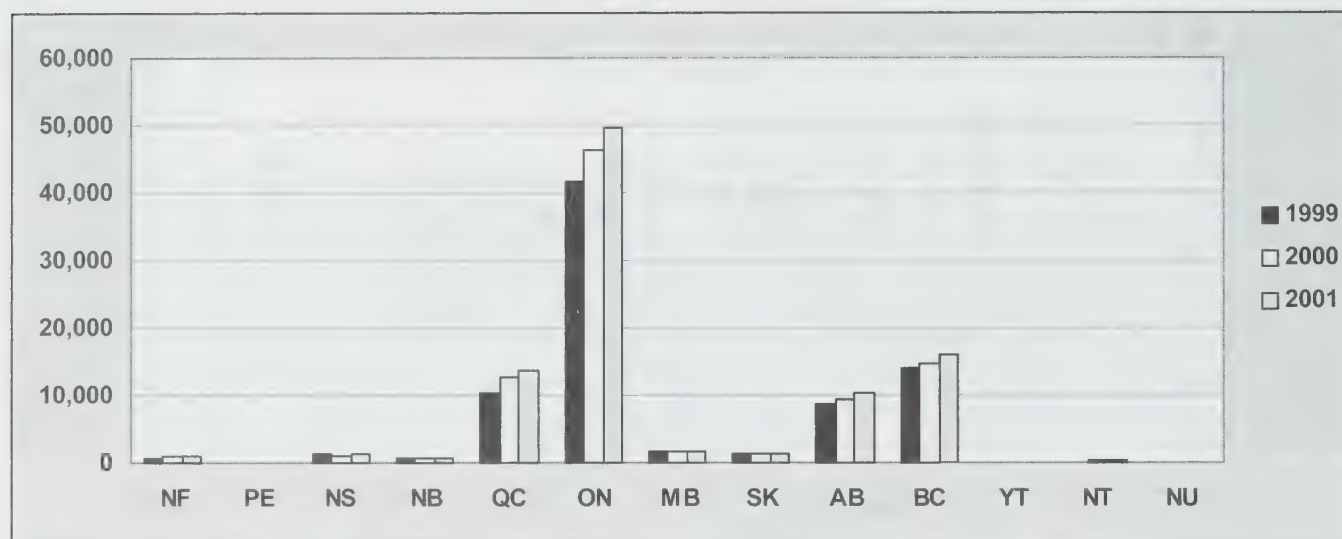
Country of Origin	1999			2000			2001		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
United States	5,439	24.06	1	6,115	24.87	1	5,071	20.38	1
Philippines	1,939	8.58	3	2,039	8.29	4	3,566	14.33	2
Japan	3,024	13.38	2	2,379	9.68	2	2,400	9.65	3
United Kingdom	1,839	8.13	4	2,043	8.31	3	2,174	8.74	4
Australia	1,672	7.40	5	1,936	7.87	5	2,169	8.72	5
France	1,619	7.16	6	1,823	7.41	6	1,815	7.29	6
Germany	568	2.51	7	576	2.34	7	609	2.45	7
Mexico	384	1.70	9	536	2.18	8	597	2.40	8
China	537	2.38	8	485	1.97	9	427	1.72	9
Ireland	335	1.48	10	444	1.81	10	413	1.66	10
<b>Total for Top Ten</b>	<b>17,356</b>	<b>76.78</b>		<b>18,376</b>	<b>74.73</b>		<b>19,241</b>	<b>77.34</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>5,251</b>	<b>23.22</b>		<b>6,212</b>	<b>25.27</b>		<b>5,640</b>	<b>22.66</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,607</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>24,588</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>24,881</b>	<b>100</b>	

<sup>9</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics for 1999, 2000 and 2001 for the female foreign worker population, using the initial and seasonal re-entries method of calculation: seasonal workers are counted on initial entry and each time they re-enter the system. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR).

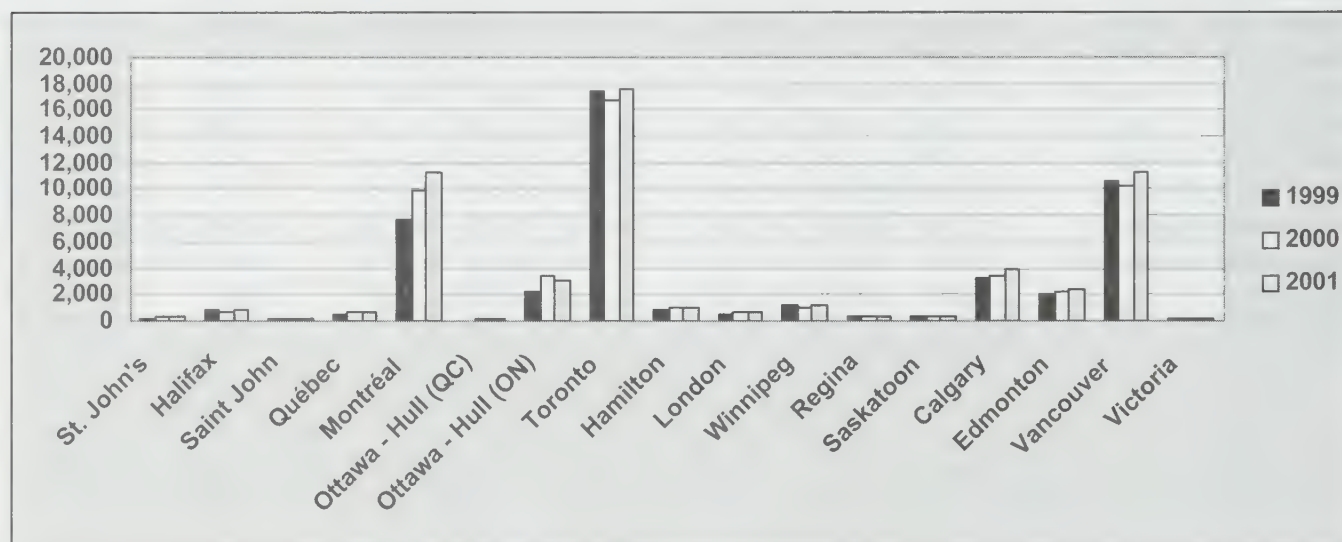


**FIGURE 7: FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001<sup>10</sup>**

**A. FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001**



**B. FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001**

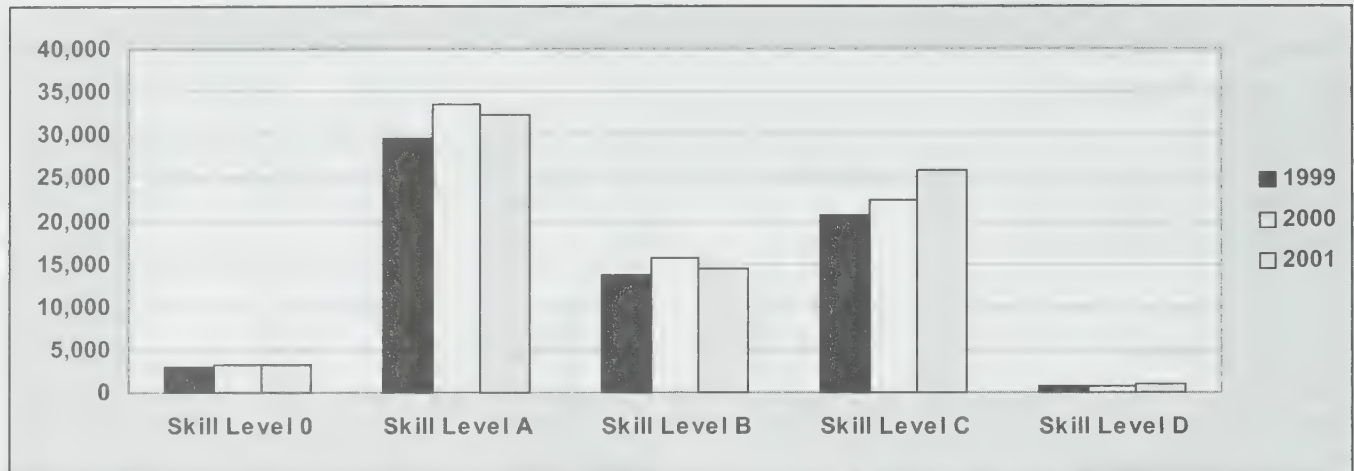


<sup>10</sup> This table shows the annual stock statistics measured on December 1 from 1999 to 2001 for the foreign worker population. In this table, a person is included in the count only if he or she has an employment authorization on the observation date and has not yet become a permanent resident. The figures are broken down by census metropolitan area and province based on 1991 census definitions.

**C. FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001  
(FIGURE 7 CON'T.)**

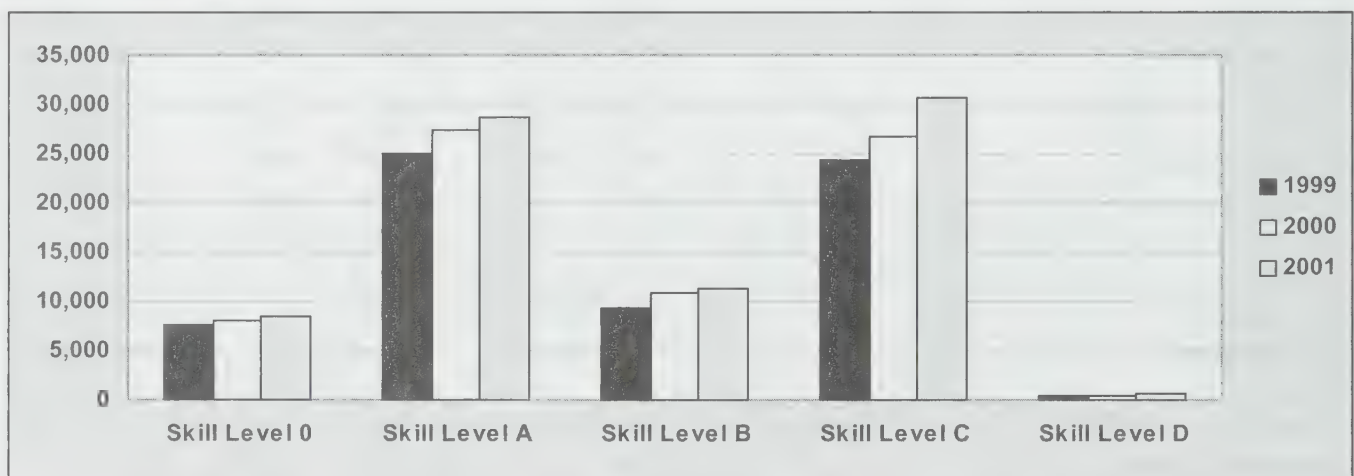
Census Metropolitan Area/ Province of Residence	1999		2000		2001	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
St. John's	188	0.23	301	0.34	263	0.27
Other Newfoundland	569	0.71	682	0.77	600	0.62
<b>Total Newfoundland</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>0.89</b>
<b>Total Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>0.14</b>
Halifax	824	1.02	614	0.69	898	0.93
Other Nova Scotia	386	0.48	392	0.44	397	0.41
<b>Total Nova Scotia</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1,295</b>	<b>1.34</b>
Saint John	158	0.20	165	0.19	122	0.13
Other New Brunswick	381	0.47	400	0.45	470	0.49
<b>Total New Brunswick</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>0.62</b>
Québec	590	0.73	666	0.75	630	0.66
Montréal	7,727	9.60	9,971	11.26	11,249	11.71
Ottawa - Hull (QC)	67	0.08	92	0.10	122	0.13
Other Quebec	1,845	2.29	1,848	2.09	1,718	1.79
<b>Total Quebec</b>	<b>10,229</b>	<b>12.70</b>	<b>12,577</b>	<b>14.20</b>	<b>13,719</b>	<b>14.29</b>
Ottawa - Hull (ON)	2,297	2.85	3,450	3.90	3,094	3.22
Toronto	17,396	21.61	16,776	18.95	17,522	18.24
Hamilton	812	1.01	948	1.07	1,015	1.06
London	547	0.68	653	0.74	671	0.70
Other Ontario	20,772	25.80	24,362	27.52	27,212	28.33
<b>Total Ontario</b>	<b>41,824</b>	<b>51.95</b>	<b>46,189</b>	<b>52.18</b>	<b>49,514</b>	<b>51.55</b>
Winnipeg	1,115	1.39	1,107	1.25	1,253	1.30
Other Manitoba	504	0.63	564	0.64	573	0.60
<b>Total Manitoba</b>	<b>1,619</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1,826</b>	<b>1.90</b>
Regina	343	0.43	331	0.37	322	0.34
Saskatoon	325	0.40	349	0.39	408	0.42
Other Saskatchewan	532	0.66	617	0.70	613	0.64
<b>Total Saskatchewan</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>1.40</b>
Calgary	3,220	4.00	3,456	3.90	3,896	4.06
Edmonton	2,017	2.51	2,207	2.49	2,379	2.48
Other Alberta	3,364	4.18	3,640	4.11	4,000	4.16
<b>Total Alberta</b>	<b>8,601</b>	<b>10.69</b>	<b>9,303</b>	<b>10.50</b>	<b>10,275</b>	<b>10.70</b>
Vancouver	10,520	13.07	10,277	11.61	11,308	11.77
Victoria	176	0.22	229	0.26	255	0.27
Other British Columbia	3,359	4.17	4,006	4.52	4,584	4.77
<b>Total British Columbia</b>	<b>14,055</b>	<b>17.46</b>	<b>14,512</b>	<b>16.39</b>	<b>16,147</b>	<b>16.81</b>
<b>Total Yukon</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0.05</b>
<b>Total Northwest Territories</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>0.22</b>
<b>Total Nunavut</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.01</b>
Not Stated	124	0.15	62	0.07	85	0.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>88,538</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>96,055</b>	<b>100</b>

**FIGURE 8: FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY SKILL LEVEL, ANNUAL FLOWS, 1999–2001**



Skill Level	1999		2000		2001	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Skill Level 0	2,902	3.40	3,174	3.39	3,209	3.45
Skill Level A	29,447	34.48	33,639	35.91	32,373	34.78
Skill Level B	13,714	16.06	15,718	16.78	14,508	15.59
Skill Level C	20,682	24.22	22,287	23.79	25,740	27.65
Skill Level D	860	1.01	818	0.87	930	1.00
Not Stated	17,800	20.84	18,027	19.25	16,323	17.54
<b>Total</b>	<b>85,405</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>93,663</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>93,083</b>	<b>100</b>

**FIGURE 9: FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY SKILL LEVEL, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001**



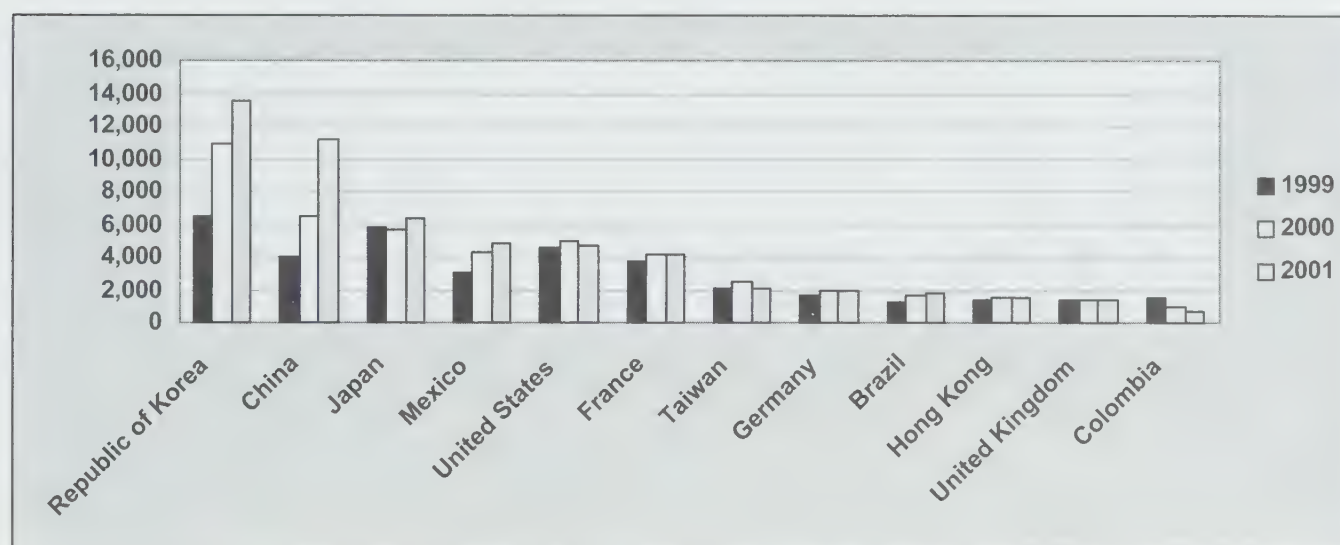
Skill Level	1999		2000		2001	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Skill Level 0	7,516	9.34	7,990	9.02	8,534	8.88
Skill Level A	24,975	31.02	27,429	30.98	28,763	29.94
Skill Level B	9,257	11.50	10,827	12.23	11,229	11.69
Skill Level C	24,318	30.21	26,810	30.28	30,588	31.84
Skill Level D	522	0.65	479	0.54	572	0.60
Not Stated	13,912	17.28	15,003	16.95	16,369	17.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>88,538</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>96,055</b>	<b>100</b>

## FOREIGN STUDENTS





**FIGURE 10: FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 1999–2001<sup>11</sup>**

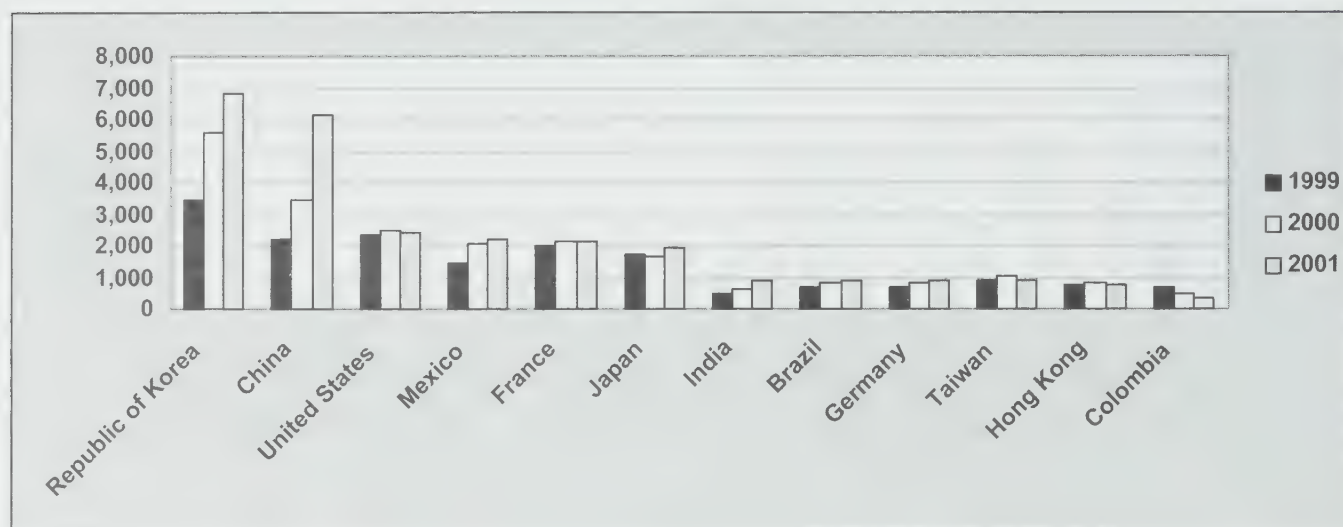


COUNTRY	1999			2000			2001		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
Republic of Korea	6,496	12.49	1	10,881	17.09	1	13,479	18.22	1
China	4,025	7.74	4	6,436	10.11	2	11,138	15.06	2
Japan	5,778	11.11	2	5,641	8.86	3	6,409	8.66	3
Mexico	3,027	5.82	6	4,259	6.69	5	4,847	6.55	4
United States	4,595	8.84	3	5,006	7.86	4	4,732	6.40	5
France	3,774	7.26	5	4,182	6.57	6	4,196	5.67	6
Taiwan	2,115	4.07	7	2,425	3.81	7	2,077	2.81	7
Germany	1,593	3.06	8	1,934	3.04	8	1,953	2.64	8
Brazil	1,303	2.51	12	1,650	2.59	9	1,783	2.41	9
Hong Kong	1,330	2.56	11	1,564	2.46	10	1,530	2.07	10
United Kingdom	1,330	2.56	10	1,340	2.10	11	1,435	1.94	11
Colombia	1,479	2.84	9	1,008	1.58	12	715	0.97	14
<b>Total for Top Ten</b>	<b>34,212</b>	<b>65.79</b>		<b>43,978</b>	<b>69.08</b>		<b>52,144</b>	<b>70.49</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>17,777</b>	<b>34.21</b>		<b>19,706</b>	<b>30.92</b>		<b>21,835</b>	<b>29.51</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,989</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>63,684</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>73,979</b>	<b>100</b>	

<sup>11</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics for 1999, 2000 and 2001 for the foreign student population, using the initial entries method of calculation; each person is counted only on initial entry. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR).



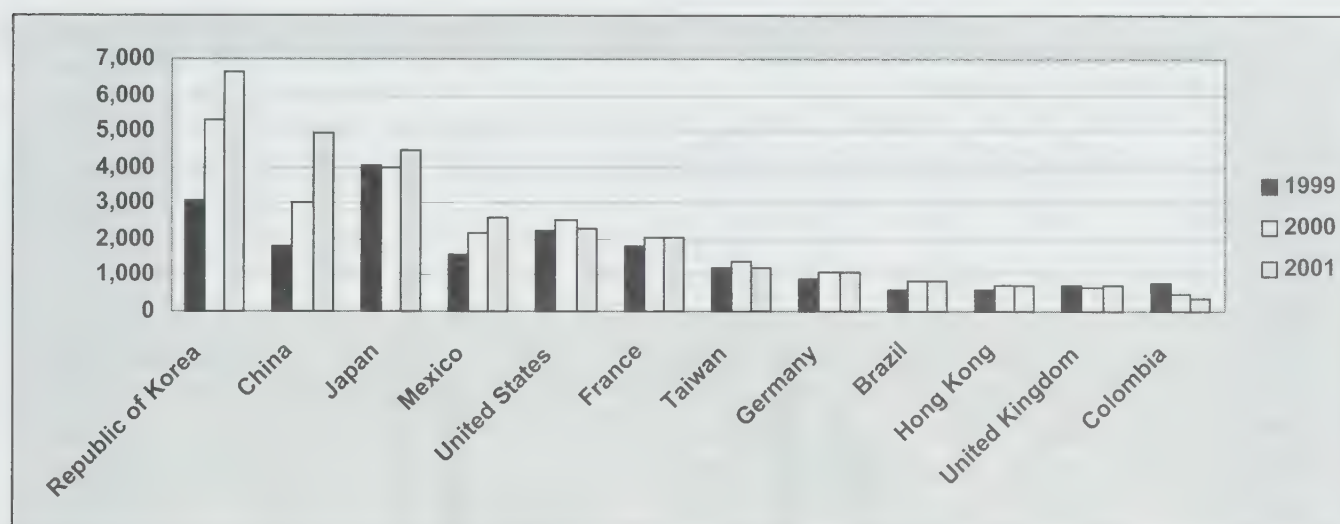
**FIGURE 11: MALE FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 1999–2001<sup>12</sup>**



Country of Origin	1999			2000			2001		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
Republic of Korea	3,439	13.12	1	5,578	17.46	1	6,861	18.15	1
China	2,232	8.51	3	3,426	10.73	2	6,170	16.32	2
United States	2,337	8.92	2	2,479	7.76	3	2,435	6.44	3
Mexico	1,438	5.49	6	2,059	6.45	5	2,237	5.92	4
France	1,982	7.56	4	2,117	6.63	4	2,148	5.68	5
Japan	1,725	6.58	5	1,643	5.14	6	1,919	5.08	6
India	476	1.82	14	626	1.96	12	921	2.44	7
Brazil	678	2.59	11	823	2.58	10	918	2.43	8
Germany	697	2.66	10	856	2.68	8	873	2.31	9
Taiwan	882	3.36	7	1,010	3.16	7	868	2.30	10
Hong Kong	726	2.77	8	825	2.58	9	789	2.09	11
Colombia	707	2.70	9	498	1.56	13	351	0.93	18
<b>Total for Top Ten</b>	<b>16,165</b>	<b>61.67</b>		<b>20,816</b>	<b>65.17</b>		<b>25,350</b>	<b>67.07</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>10,049</b>	<b>38.33</b>		<b>11,125</b>	<b>34.83</b>		<b>12,447</b>	<b>32.93</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,214</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>31,941</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>37,797</b>	<b>100</b>	

<sup>12</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics for 1999, 2000 and 2001 for the male foreign student population, using the initial entries method of calculation: each person is counted only on initial entry. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR).

**FIGURE 12: FEMALE FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 1999–2001<sup>13</sup>**

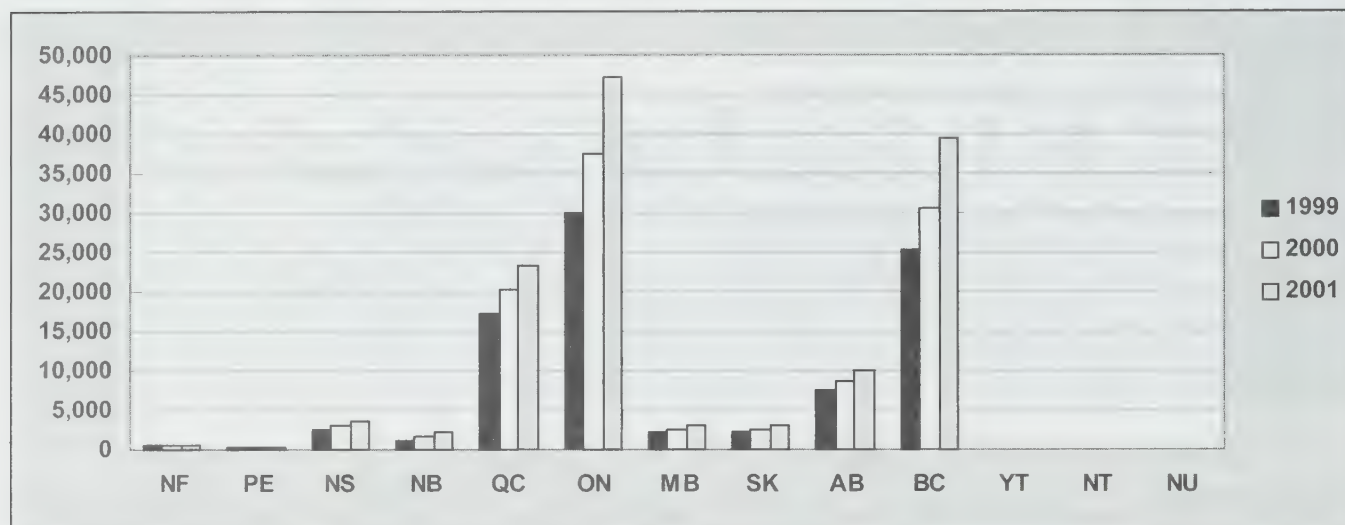


Country of Origin	1999			2000			2001		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
Republic of Korea	3,057	11.86	2	5,303	16.72	1	6,618	18.30	1
China	1,793	6.96	4	3,008	9.48	3	4,966	13.73	2
Japan	4,053	15.73	1	3,996	12.60	2	4,490	12.41	3
Mexico	1,589	6.17	6	2,200	6.94	5	2,609	7.21	4
United States	2,258	8.76	3	2,526	7.96	4	2,297	6.35	5
France	1,792	6.95	5	2,065	6.51	6	2,048	5.66	6
Taiwan	1,230	4.77	7	1,407	4.44	7	1,208	3.34	7
Germany	895	3.47	8	1,078	3.40	8	1,079	2.98	8
Brazil	625	2.43	11	826	2.60	9	865	2.39	9
Hong Kong	604	2.34	12	739	2.33	10	741	2.05	10
United Kingdom	720	2.79	10	672	2.12	11	717	1.98	11
Colombia	772	3.00	9	510	1.61	12	364	1.01	14
<b>Total for Top Ten</b>	<b>18,159</b>	<b>70.46</b>		<b>23,148</b>	<b>72.98</b>		<b>26,921</b>	<b>74.42</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>7,607</b>	<b>29.54</b>		<b>8,567</b>	<b>27.02</b>		<b>9,250</b>	<b>25.58</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,766</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>31,715</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>36,171</b>	<b>100</b>	

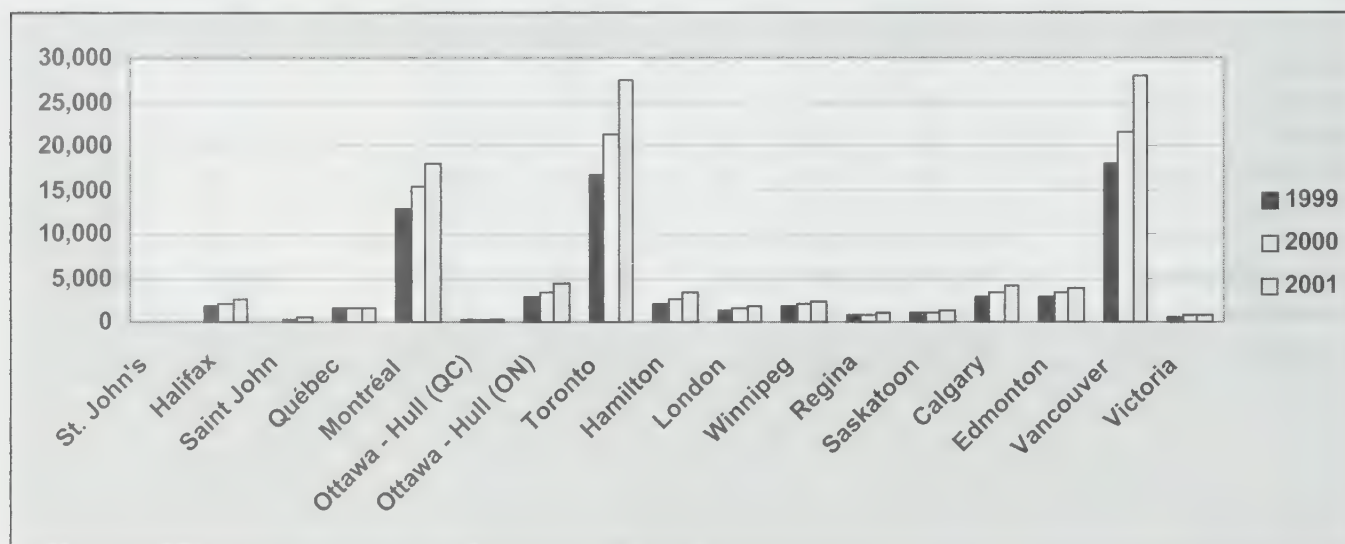
<sup>13</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics for 1999, 2000 and 2001 for the female foreign student population, using the initial entries method of calculation: each person is counted only on initial entry. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR).

**FIGURE 13: FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001<sup>14</sup>**

**A. FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001**



**B. FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001**



<sup>14</sup> This table shows the annual stock statistics measured on December 1 from 1999 to 2001 for the foreign student population. In this table, a person is included in the count only if he or she has a student authorization on the observation date and has not yet become a permanent resident. The figures are broken down by census metropolitan area and province based on 1991 census definitions.

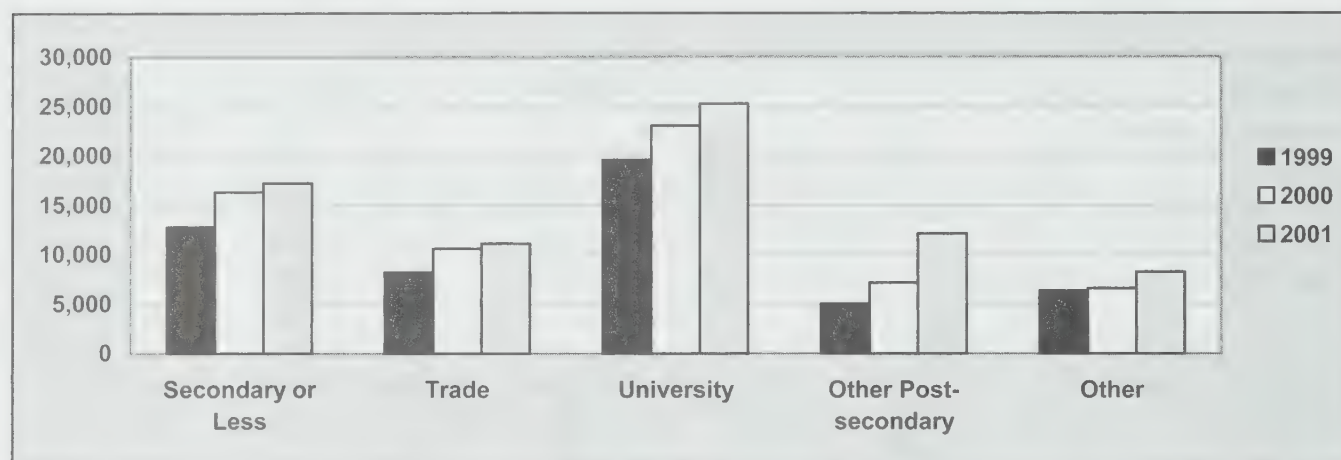
**C. FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001  
(FIGURE 13 CON'T.)**

**Foreign Student Population by Location, Stocks on December 1, 1999-2001**

<b>Census Metropolitan Area/ Province of Residence</b>	<b>1999</b>		<b>2000</b>		<b>2001</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
St. John's	34	0.04	36	0.03	33	0.02
Other Newfoundland	577	0.64	601	0.56	652	0.49
<b>Total Newfoundland</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>0.51</b>
<b>Total Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>0.19</b>
Halifax	1,809	2.01	1,983	1.84	2,463	1.85
Other Nova Scotia	779	0.87	992	0.92	1,177	0.88
<b>Total Nova Scotia</b>	<b>2,588</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>2,975</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>3,640</b>	<b>2.73</b>
Saint John	121	0.13	228	0.21	448	0.34
Other New Brunswick	1,107	1.23	1,468	1.36	1,789	1.34
<b>Total New Brunswick</b>	<b>1,228</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>1,696</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>2,237</b>	<b>1.68</b>
Québec	1,442	1.60	1,527	1.41	1,650	1.24
Montréal	12,930	14.38	15,363	14.23	17,989	13.52
Ottawa - Hull (QC)	154	0.17	196	0.18	265	0.20
Other Quebec	2,720	3.03	3,171	2.94	3,440	2.59
<b>Total Quebec</b>	<b>17,246</b>	<b>19.18</b>	<b>20,257</b>	<b>18.76</b>	<b>23,344</b>	<b>17.55</b>
Ottawa - Hull (ON)	2,782	3.09	3,374	3.13	4,326	3.25
Toronto	16,664	18.53	21,341	19.77	27,330	20.55
Hamilton	2,101	2.34	2,627	2.43	3,446	2.59
London	1,364	1.52	1,625	1.51	1,870	1.41
Other Ontario	7,092	7.89	8,548	7.92	10,327	7.76
<b>Total Ontario</b>	<b>30,003</b>	<b>33.37</b>	<b>37,515</b>	<b>34.76</b>	<b>47,299</b>	<b>35.56</b>
Winnipeg	1,734	1.93	2,058	1.91	2,435	1.83
Other Manitoba	456	0.51	482	0.45	573	0.43
<b>Total Manitoba</b>	<b>2,190</b>	<b>2.44</b>	<b>2,540</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>3,008</b>	<b>2.26</b>
Regina	788	0.88	865	0.80	1,038	0.78
Saskatoon	1,040	1.16	1,112	1.03	1,315	0.99
Other Saskatchewan	478	0.53	529	0.49	578	0.43
<b>Total Saskatchewan</b>	<b>2,306</b>	<b>2.57</b>	<b>2,506</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>2,931</b>	<b>2.20</b>
Calgary	2,929	3.26	3,337	3.09	4,107	3.09
Edmonton	2,770	3.08	3,264	3.02	3,761	2.83
Other Alberta	1,820	2.02	2,047	1.90	2,177	1.64
<b>Total Alberta</b>	<b>7,519</b>	<b>8.36</b>	<b>8,648</b>	<b>8.01</b>	<b>10,045</b>	<b>7.56</b>
Vancouver	17,984	20.00	21,490	19.91	28,019	21.06
Victoria	557	0.62	674	0.62	767	0.58
Other British Columbia	6,818	7.58	8,429	7.81	10,520	7.91
<b>Total British Columbia</b>	<b>25,359</b>	<b>28.20</b>	<b>30,593</b>	<b>28.34</b>	<b>39,306</b>	<b>29.55</b>
<b>Total Yukon</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0.02</b>
<b>Total Northwest Territories</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0.02</b>
<b>Total Nunavut</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Not Stated	619	0.69	316	0.29	229	0.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,909</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>107,960</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>133,021</b>	<b>100</b>

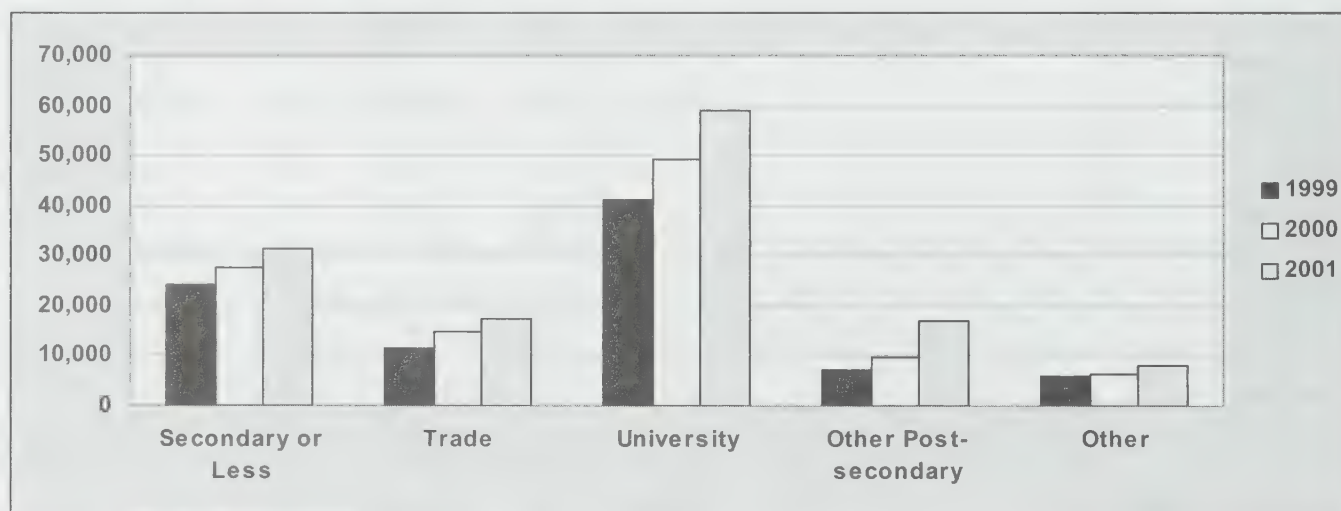


**FIGURE 14: FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY LEVEL OF STUDY, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 1999–2001**



Level of Study	1999		2000		2001	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Secondary or Less	12,786	24.59	16,316	25.62	17,225	23.28
Trade	8,217	15.81	10,591	16.63	11,132	15.05
University	19,547	37.60	23,030	36.16	25,268	34.16
Other Post-secondary	5,068	9.75	7,180	11.27	12,109	16.37
Other	6,371	12.25	6,567	10.31	8,245	11.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,989</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>63,684</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>73,979</b>	<b>100</b>

**FIGURE 15: FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY LEVEL OF STUDY, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001**



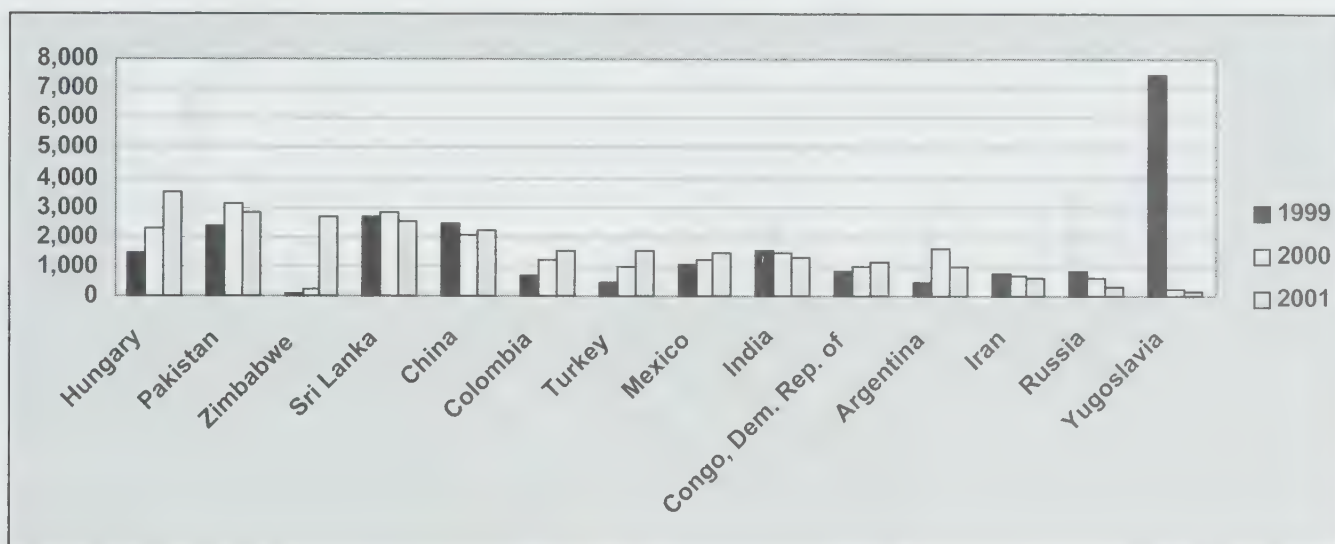
Level of Study	1999		2000		2001	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Secondary or Less	24,100	26.80	27,781	25.73	31,568	23.73
Trade	11,421	12.70	14,757	13.67	17,291	13.00
University	41,255	45.89	49,005	45.39	58,978	44.34
Other Post-secondary	7,131	7.93	9,851	9.12	17,046	12.81
Other	6,002	6.68	6,566	6.08	8,138	6.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,909</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>107,960</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>133,021</b>	<b>100</b>

## HUMANITARIAN COMPONENT





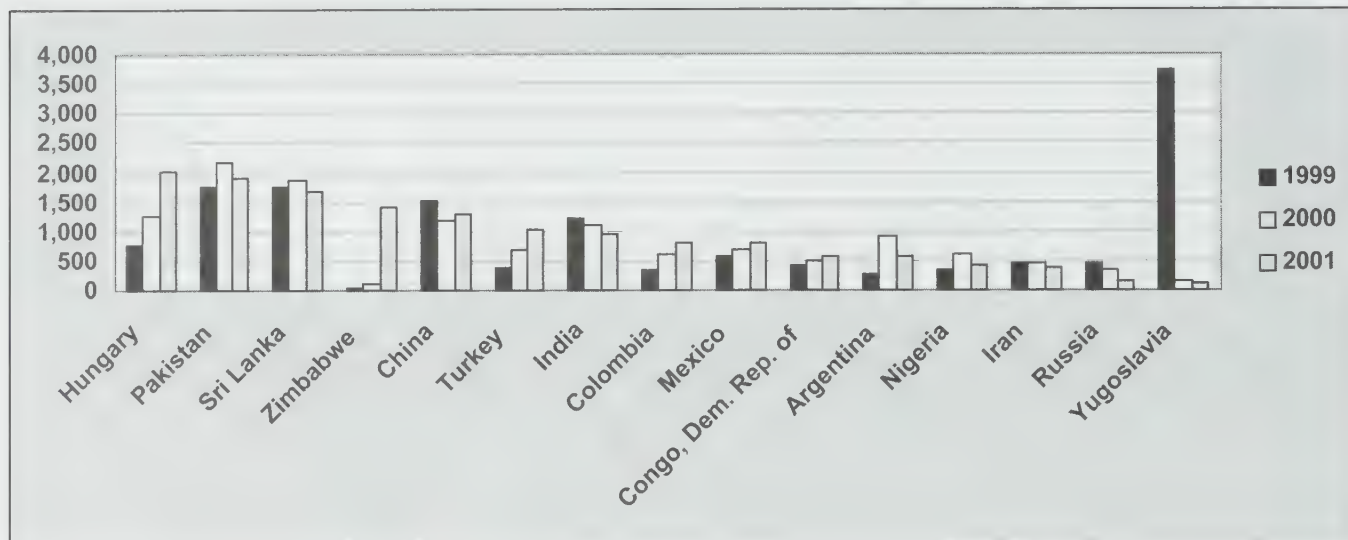
**FIGURE 16: HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 1999–2001<sup>15</sup>**



COUNTRY	1999			2000			2001		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
Hungary	1,476	3.91	6	2,276	6.19	3	3,525	8.34	1
Pakistan	2,400	6.36	4	3,109	8.45	1	2,833	6.70	2
Zimbabwe	44	0.12	87	214	0.58	40	2,684	6.35	3
Sri Lanka	2,693	7.13	2	2,814	7.65	2	2,515	5.95	4
China	2,454	6.50	3	2,027	5.51	4	2,231	5.28	5
Colombia	659	1.75	11	1,215	3.30	8	1,521	3.60	6
Turkey	479	1.27	17	1,008	2.74	9	1,488	3.52	7
Mexico	1,031	2.73	7	1,224	3.33	7	1,414	3.35	8
India	1,544	4.09	5	1,452	3.95	6	1,299	3.07	9
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	846	2.24	9	957	2.60	10	1,131	2.68	10
Argentina	443	1.17	19	1,608	4.37	5	998	2.36	11
Iran	764	2.02	10	714	1.94	14	627	1.48	15
Russia	871	2.31	8	624	1.70	15	296	0.70	32
Yugoslavia	7,465	19.78	1	263	0.72	30	166	0.39	46
<b>Total for Top Ten</b>	<b>21,544</b>	<b>57.07</b>		<b>17,690</b>	<b>48.09</b>		<b>20,641</b>	<b>48.84</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>16,203</b>	<b>42.93</b>		<b>19,087</b>	<b>51.91</b>		<b>21,617</b>	<b>51.16</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,747</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>36,777</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>42,258</b>	<b>100</b>	

<sup>15</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics for 1999, 2000 and 2001 for the humanitarian population, using the initial entries method of calculation: each person is counted only on initial entry. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR). The humanitarian population includes refugee claimants and temporary residents allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian grounds.

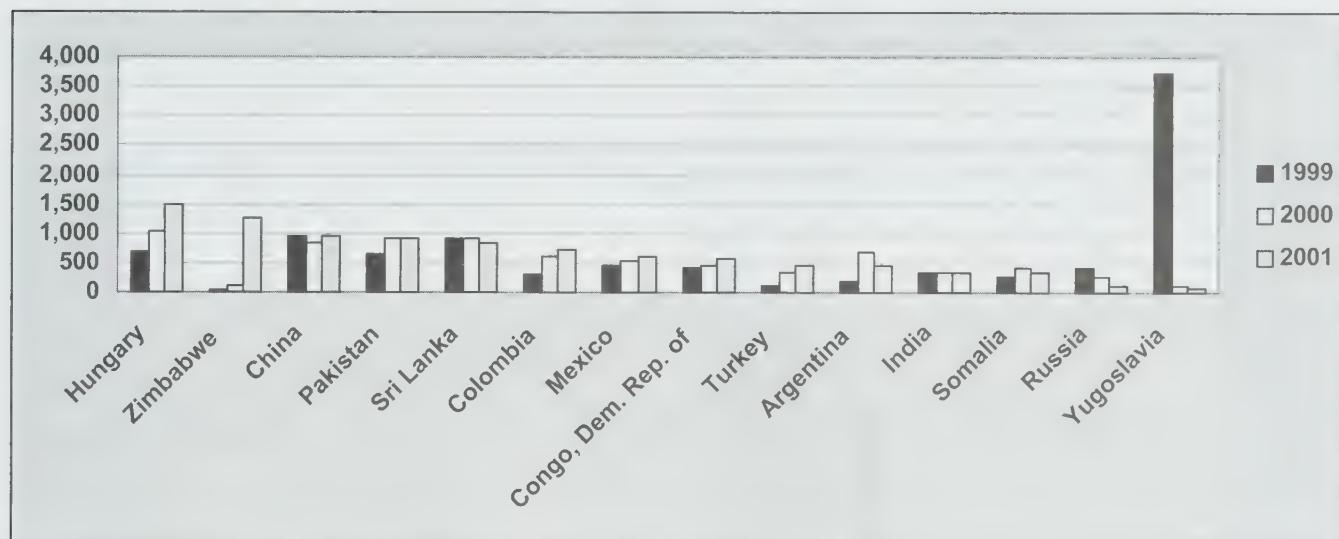
**FIGURE 17: MALE HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 1999–2001<sup>16</sup>**



Country of Origin	1999			2000			2001		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
Hungary	775	3.44	6	1,264	5.69	3	2,035	8.15	1
Pakistan	1,771	7.86	2	2,178	9.80	1	1,914	7.66	2
Sri Lanka	1,766	7.84	3	1,881	8.47	2	1,690	6.77	3
Zimbabwe	23	0.10	89	107	0.48	41	1,413	5.66	4
China	1,505	6.68	4	1,196	5.38	4	1,292	5.17	5
Turkey	368	1.63	13	683	3.07	8	1,015	4.06	6
India	1,217	5.40	5	1,106	4.98	5	969	3.88	7
Colombia	346	1.54	16	608	2.74	9	799	3.20	8
Mexico	585	2.60	7	690	3.11	7	798	3.20	9
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	414	1.84	10	482	2.17	11	569	2.28	10
Argentina	252	1.12	19	918	4.13	6	556	2.23	11
Nigeria	351	1.56	15	591	2.66	10	418	1.67	13
Iran	461	2.05	9	455	2.05	12	384	1.54	15
Russia	470	2.09	8	355	1.60	15	164	0.66	31
Yugoslavia	3,748	16.64	1	167	0.75	30	107	0.43	42
<b>Total for Top Ten</b>	<b>12,712</b>	<b>56.44</b>		<b>11,115</b>	<b>50.03</b>		<b>12,494</b>	<b>50.03</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>9,811</b>	<b>43.56</b>		<b>11,102</b>	<b>49.97</b>		<b>12,482</b>	<b>49.97</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,523</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>22,217</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>24,976</b>	<b>100</b>	

<sup>16</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics for 1999, 2000 and 2001 for the male humanitarian population, using the initial entries method of calculation: each person is counted only on initial entry. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR). The humanitarian population includes refugee claimants and temporary residents allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian grounds.

**FIGURE 18: FEMALE HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 1999–2001<sup>17</sup>**



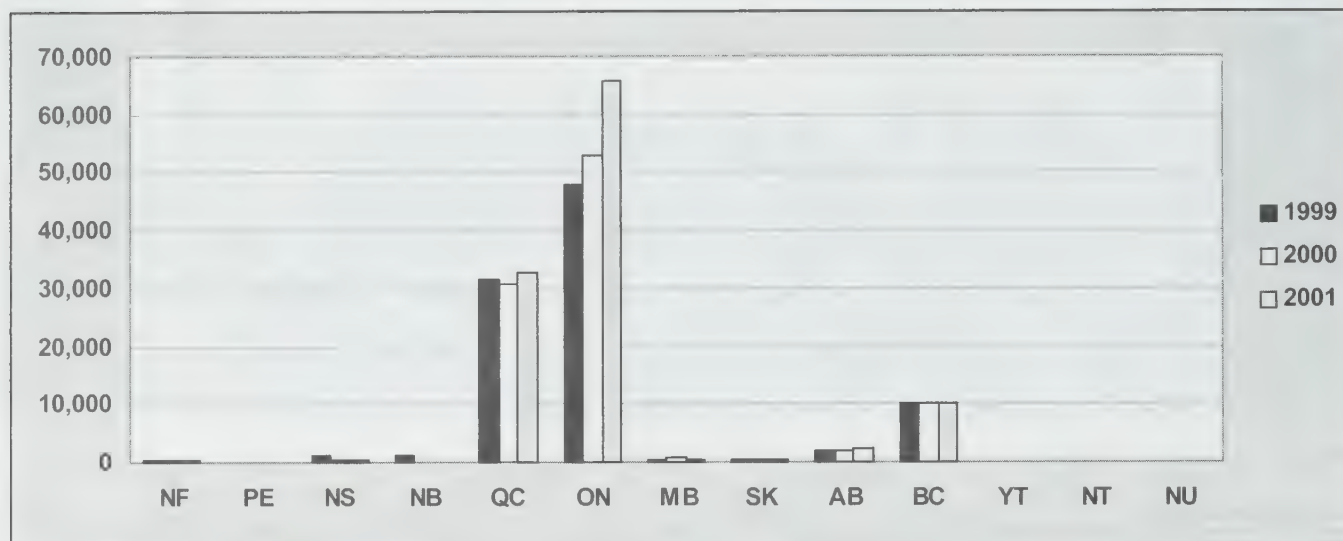
Country of Origin	1999			2000			2001		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
Hungary	701	4.60	4	1,012	6.95	1	1,490	8.62	1
Zimbabwe	21	0.14	79	107	0.73	34	1,271	7.35	2
China	949	6.23	2	831	5.71	4	939	5.43	3
Pakistan	629	4.13	5	931	6.39	3	919	5.32	4
Sri Lanka	927	6.09	3	933	6.41	2	825	4.77	5
Colombia	313	2.06	10	607	4.17	6	722	4.18	6
Mexico	446	2.93	6	534	3.67	7	616	3.56	7
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	432	2.84	7	475	3.26	8	562	3.25	8
Turkey	111	0.73	26	325	2.23	11	473	2.74	9
Argentina	191	1.25	16	690	4.74	5	442	2.56	10
India	327	2.15	9	346	2.38	10	330	1.91	11
Somalia	275	1.81	12	419	2.88	9	326	1.89	12
Russia	401	2.63	8	269	1.85	14	132	0.76	30
Yugoslavia	3,717	24.42	1	96	0.66	40	59	0.34	56
<b>Total for Top Ten</b>	<b>8,842</b>	<b>58.08</b>		<b>6,778</b>	<b>46.56</b>		<b>8,259</b>	<b>47.78</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>6,381</b>	<b>41.92</b>		<b>7,781</b>	<b>53.44</b>		<b>9,023</b>	<b>52.22</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,223</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>14,559</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>17,282</b>	<b>100</b>	

<sup>17</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics for 1999, 2000 and 2001 for the female humanitarian population, using the initial entries method of calculation: each person is counted only on initial entry. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR). The humanitarian population includes refugee claimants and temporary residents allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian grounds.

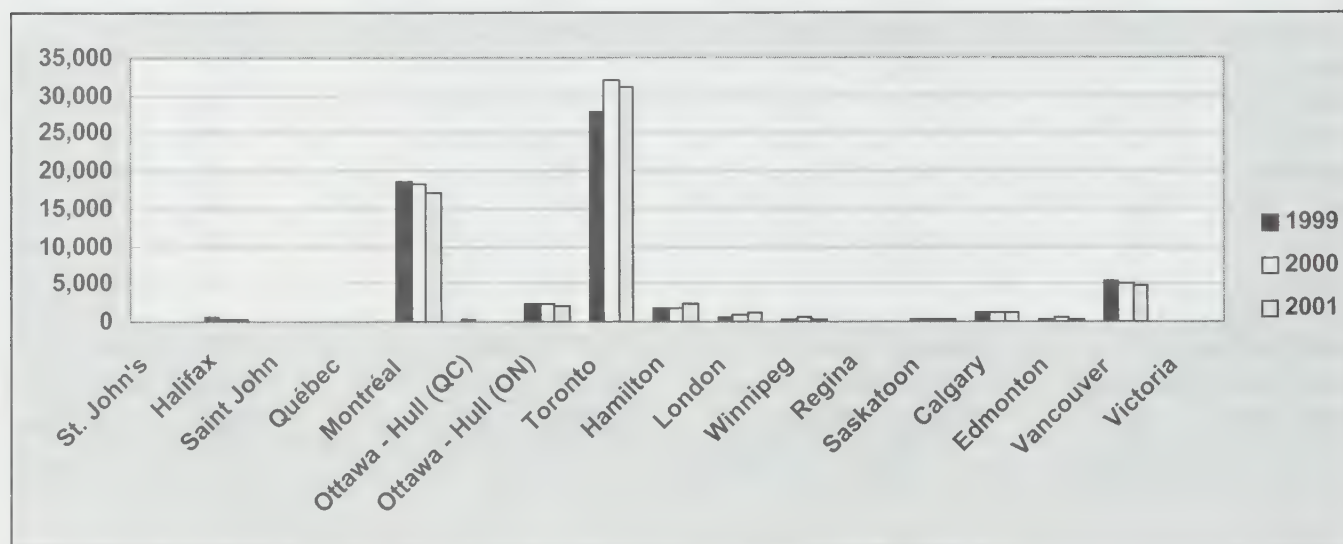


**FIGURE 19: HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001<sup>18</sup>**

**A. HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001**



**B. HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001**



<sup>18</sup> This table shows the annual stock statistics measured on December 1 from 1999 to 2001 for the humanitarian population. In this table, a person is included in the count if he or she has any type of authorization or permit on the observation date and has not yet become a permanent resident or, in the case of a refugee claimant without a permit or authorization, if less than two years have elapsed since the date of his or her most recent appearance in the CIC system. The figures are broken down by census metropolitan area and province based on 1991 census definitions. The humanitarian population includes refugee claimants and temporary residents allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian grounds.

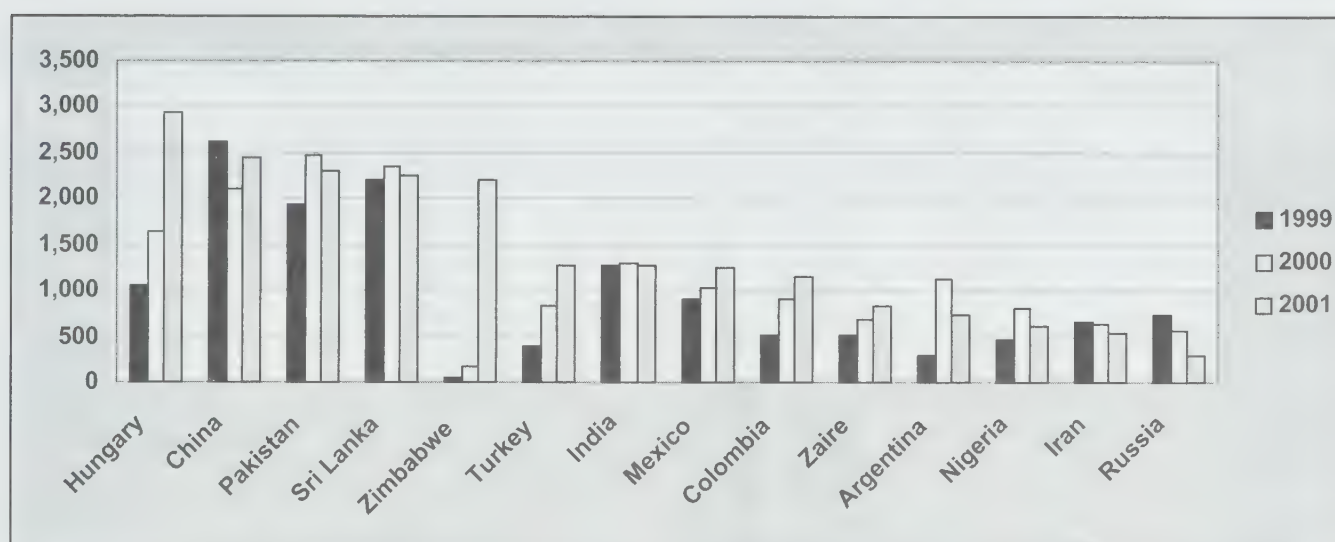
**C. HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001  
(FIGURE 19 CON'T.)**

Census Metropolitan Area/ Province of Residence	1999		2000		2001	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
St. John's	22	0.02	16	0.02	11	0.01
Other Newfoundland	215	0.23	227	0.23	188	0.17
<b>Total Newfoundland</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>0.18</b>
<b>Total Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Halifax	618	0.65	260	0.26	199	0.18
Other Nova Scotia	737	0.77	149	0.15	207	0.18
<b>Total Nova Scotia</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>0.36</b>
Saint John	15	0.02	24	0.02	15	0.01
Other New Brunswick	1,168	1.22	124	0.13	68	0.06
<b>Total New Brunswick</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>0.07</b>
Québec	68	0.07	105	0.11	84	0.07
Montréal	18,630	19.53	18,190	18.51	17,035	15.18
Ottawa - Hull (QC)	155	0.16	136	0.14	129	0.11
Other Quebec	12,810	13.43	12,474	12.70	15,252	13.59
<b>Total Quebec</b>	<b>31,663</b>	<b>33.19</b>	<b>30,905</b>	<b>31.46</b>	<b>32,500</b>	<b>28.95</b>
Ottawa - Hull (ON)	2,355	2.47	2,293	2.33	2,022	1.80
Toronto	27,946	29.29	31,930	32.50	31,070	27.68
Hamilton	1,785	1.87	1,870	1.90	2,477	2.21
London	674	0.71	1,020	1.04	1,243	1.11
Other Ontario	15,030	15.75	15,902	16.19	28,897	25.74
<b>Total Ontario</b>	<b>47,790</b>	<b>50.09</b>	<b>53,015</b>	<b>53.96</b>	<b>65,709</b>	<b>58.54</b>
Winnipeg	441	0.46	566	0.58	426	0.38
Other Manitoba	106	0.11	99	0.10	122	0.11
<b>Total Manitoba</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>0.49</b>
Regina	38	0.04	71	0.07	33	0.03
Saskatoon	235	0.25	283	0.29	216	0.19
Other Saskatchewan	83	0.09	88	0.09	61	0.05
<b>Total Saskatchewan</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>0.27</b>
Calgary	1,222	1.28	1,299	1.32	1,282	1.14
Edmonton	368	0.39	458	0.47	423	0.38
Other Alberta	279	0.29	347	0.35	508	0.45
<b>Total Alberta</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>2,104</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>2,213</b>	<b>1.97</b>
Vancouver	5,245	5.50	5,216	5.31	4,898	4.36
Victoria	5	0.01	11	0.01	8	0.01
Other British Columbia	5,002	5.24	4,922	5.01	5,152	4.59
<b>Total British Columbia</b>	<b>10,252</b>	<b>10.75</b>	<b>10,149</b>	<b>10.33</b>	<b>10,058</b>	<b>8.96</b>
<b>Total Yukon</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Total Northwest Territories</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.01</b>
<b>Total Nunavut</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Not Stated	147	0.15	146	0.15	209	0.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>95,416</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>98,245</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>112,246</b>	<b>100</b>





**FIGURE 20: ADULT REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 1999–2001<sup>19</sup>**

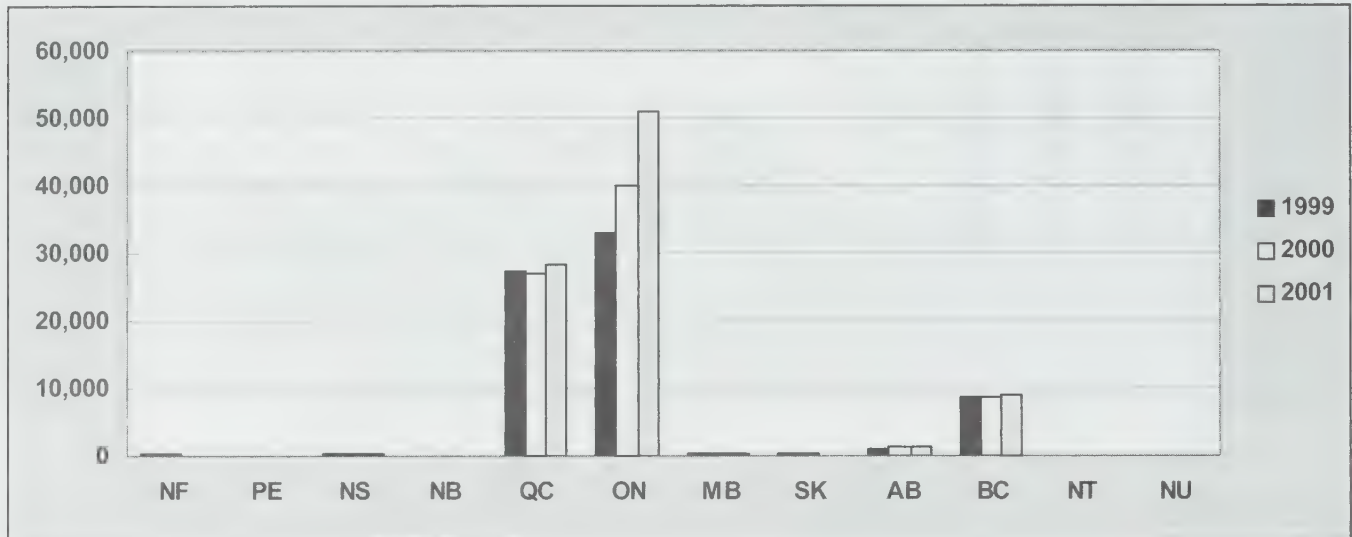


Country of Origin	1999			2000			2001		
	#	% with EA	Rank	#	% with EA	Rank	#	% with EA	Rank
Hungary	1,044	72.51	5	1,650	59.70	4	2,934	21.64	1
China	2,628	48.21	1	2,102	58.37	3	2,444	18.66	2
Pakistan	1,931	79.91	3	2,462	77.05	1	2,310	38.66	3
Sri Lanka	2,212	82.10	2	2,350	77.53	2	2,240	32.10	4
Zimbabwe	39	79.49	77	172	94.19	37	2,201	47.98	5
Turkey	394	81.22	16	826	72.76	9	1,278	37.79	6
India	1,267	84.14	4	1,298	72.03	5	1,266	35.86	7
Mexico	898	70.38	6	1,026	68.32	7	1,253	29.13	8
Colombia	510	84.51	10	904	83.85	8	1,145	44.80	9
Zaire	518	91.51	9	689	89.70	11	834	50.48	10
Argentina	293	78.84	21	1,120	67.68	6	733	31.11	11
Nigeria	477	87.42	11	798	85.09	10	609	43.68	13
Iran	654	74.46	8	635	68.35	12	547	37.11	14
Russia	731	77.56	7	558	74.19	14	297	37.04	24
<b>Total for Top Ten</b>	<b>12,393</b>	<b>72.94</b>		<b>14,536</b>	<b>71.29</b>		<b>17,905</b>	<b>33.48</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>11,740</b>	<b>72.09</b>		<b>14,139</b>	<b>69.18</b>		<b>15,014</b>	<b>33.22</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,133</b>	<b>72.53</b>		<b>28,675</b>	<b>70.25</b>		<b>32,919</b>	<b>33.36</b>	

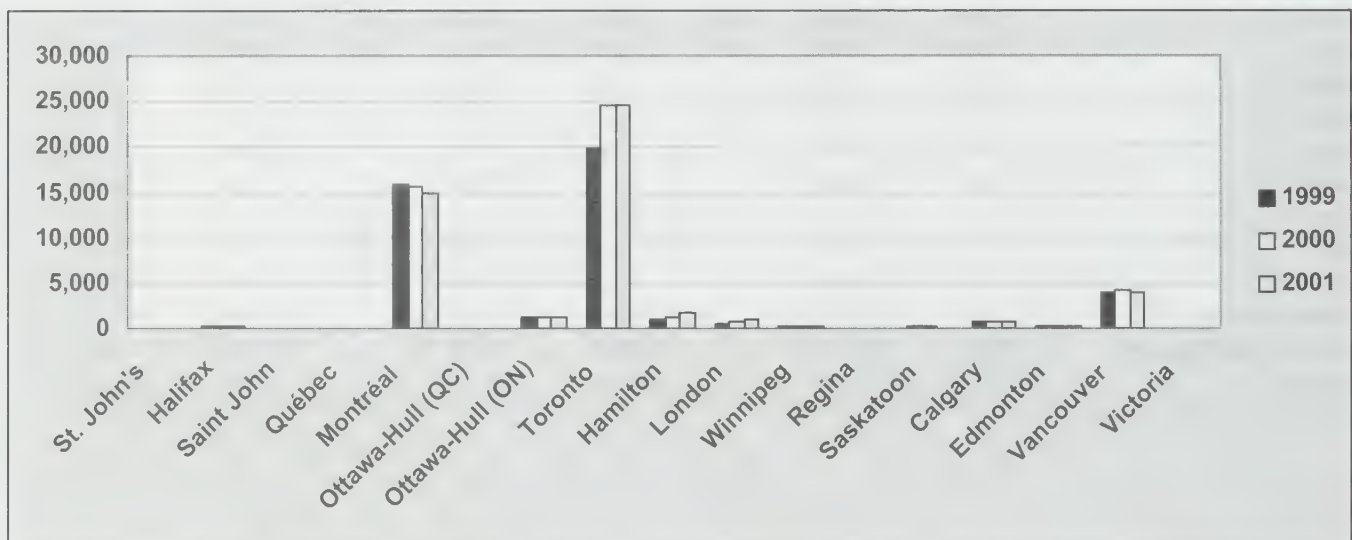
<sup>19</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics for 1999, 2000 and 2001 for the adult refugee claimant population, using the initial entries method of calculation. Each person is counted only on initial entry, which may predate the refugee claim. The table includes the percentage of refugee claimants who have been issued employment authorizations (EA) at any time since their entry into the system. The figures are broken down by principal country of alleged persecution (COAP). Adult refugee claimants are claimants who were at least 18 years of age when they made their claim.

**FIGURE 21: ADULT REFUGEE CLAIMANTS BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001<sup>20</sup>**

**A. ADULT REFUGEE CLAIMANTS BY PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001**



**B. ADULT REFUGEE CLAIMANTS BY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001**



<sup>20</sup> This table shows the annual stock statistics measured on December 1 from 1999 to 2001 for the adult refugee claimant population. In this table, a person is included in the count if he or she has any type of authorization or permit on the observation date and has not yet become a permanent resident or if less than two years have elapsed since the date of his or her most recent appearance in the CIC system. The figures are broken down by census metropolitan area and province based on 1991 census definitions. Adult refugee claimants are claimants who were at least 18 years of age on the date of the stock calculation.

**C. ADULT REFUGEE CLAIMANTS BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1999–2001  
(FIGURE 21 CON'T.)**

<b>Census Metropolitan Area / Province of Residence</b>	<b>1999</b>		<b>2000</b>		<b>2001</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
St. John's	18	0.03	11	0.01	9	0.01
Other Newfoundland	218	0.30	191	0.24	148	0.16
<b>Total Newfoundland</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>0.17</b>
<b>Total Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Halifax	150	0.21	156	0.20	157	0.17
Other Nova Scotia	177	0.25	179	0.23	210	0.23
<b>Total Nova Scotia</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>0.40</b>
Saint John	15	0.02	9	0.01	9	0.01
Other New Brunswick	100	0.14	81	0.10	58	0.06
<b>Total New Brunswick</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0.07</b>
Québec	71	0.10	63	0.08	58	0.06
Montréal	15,881	22.16	15,641	20.00	14,942	16.41
Ottawa-Hull (QC)	114	0.16	100	0.13	99	0.11
Other Quebec	11,382	15.88	11,158	14.27	13,089	14.38
<b>Total Quebec</b>	<b>27,448</b>	<b>38.30</b>	<b>26,962</b>	<b>34.48</b>	<b>28,188</b>	<b>30.97</b>
Ottawa-Hull (ON)	1,295	1.81	1,261	1.61	1,212	1.33
Toronto	19,913	27.79	24,445	31.26	24,638	27.07
Hamilton	870	1.21	1,241	1.59	1,742	1.91
London	459	0.64	665	0.85	934	1.03
Other Ontario	10,450	14.58	12,260	15.68	22,577	24.80
<b>Total Ontario</b>	<b>32,987</b>	<b>46.03</b>	<b>39,872</b>	<b>50.98</b>	<b>51,103</b>	<b>56.14</b>
Winnipeg	267	0.37	277	0.35	266	0.29
Other Manitoba	58	0.08	54	0.07	72	0.08
<b>Total Manitoba</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>0.37</b>
Regina	16	0.02	15	0.02	14	0.02
Saskatoon	139	0.19	144	0.18	119	0.13
Other Saskatchewan	42	0.06	38	0.05	31	0.03
<b>Total Saskatchewan</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>0.18</b>
Calgary	638	0.89	737	0.94	758	0.83
Edmonton	216	0.30	263	0.34	275	0.30
Other Alberta	223	0.31	241	0.31	405	0.44
<b>Total Alberta</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1,438</b>	<b>1.58</b>
Vancouver	4,036	5.63	4,171	5.33	4,034	4.43
Victoria	8	0.01	7	0.01	3	0.00
Other British Columbia	4,771	6.66	4,652	5.95	4,959	5.45
<b>Total British Columbia</b>	<b>8,815</b>	<b>12.30</b>	<b>8,830</b>	<b>11.29</b>	<b>8,996</b>	<b>9.88</b>
<b>Total Northwest Territories</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Total Nunavut</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Not Stated	121	0.17	139	0.18	206	0.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,659</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>78,205</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>91,029</b>	<b>100</b>





## CONCEPTS AND MEASURES

This section discusses in detail the concepts and measures underlying this version of *Facts and Figures 2001: Statistical Overview of the Temporary Resident and Refugee Claimant Population*.

### Client-based Data System (CBDS)

The CBDS is a reporting system for administrative data that allows us to analyze the temporary resident and refugee claimant population from either a *document-based* or a *client-based* perspective.

The CBDS includes all employment authorizations, student authorizations, visitor records, minister's permits and extensions to minister's permits issued to foreign nationals since 1978. It also includes all records of refugee claims. In addition, it draws information from landing records and other sources.

### Client-based Reporting Versus Document-based Reporting

This publication presents an alternative way of reporting on the temporary resident and refugee claimant population. It emphasizes the *client* or *person* as the key reporting unit, although a typical CIC report would focus instead on the number of *documents* or *transactions* processed. There is a significant analytical distinction between these two approaches.

The latter approach is relevant for operational reporting and can offer insights into activities that relate to processing times and processing volumes. For example, managers need to know how many employment authorizations CIC issued in any given period to be able to plan for and monitor workload pressures that front-line staff experience. This same approach, however, would not yield relevant information for an analysis of the labour market impact of temporary residents. In this case, it would be more appropriate to analyse the number of people holding an employment authorization for a given period. Therefore, it makes sense to adopt a *client-based* approach in this situation. This approach produces very different statistics. It eliminates the double counting that can otherwise occur when a client holds a number of different documents at any one time.

### Temporary Resident and Refugee Claimant Population

We refer to the population in the CBDS as the *temporary resident and refugee claimant population*, primarily to distinguish it from the *non-permanent resident population* definition used in the Census of Canada. The census definition applies to individuals and their spouses and dependants who have employment authorizations, student authorizations or minister's permits, and refugee claimants. It excludes individuals and their spouses and dependants who have visitor records. *The temporary resident and refugee claimant population* captured in the CBDS on the other hand, includes any person who has ever had a visitor record, an employment authorization, a student authorization, a minister's permit or an extension of a minister's permit, and any person who has made a refugee claim. Spouses and dependants are excluded *unless* they also have a CIC-issued permit or authorization in their own right.

### Primary Status Categories

Each member of the temporary resident and refugee claimant population is categorized according to the principal reason for his or her presence in Canada. The categories are foreign workers, foreign students, humanitarian cases, and other cases. Since 1989, the humanitarian cases have been primarily refugee claimants.



These four categories, referred to as *primary status*, are mutually exclusive: any person included in one category is excluded from the others as of the date of update. The *date of update* is the date on which the CBDS is updated with data from the corporate administrative systems. The CBDS will eventually be updated quarterly.

## **Foreign Workers**

The foreign worker category includes individuals who came to Canada to work on a temporary basis. It excludes foreign students and individuals who have been issued employment authorizations for humanitarian reasons. Every foreign worker must have an employment authorization but may also have other types of permits or authorizations.

## **Foreign Students**

The foreign student category includes individuals who came to Canada to attend an educational institution. It excludes foreign workers who may have been issued student authorizations during their stay as foreign workers. It also excludes humanitarian and compassionate cases who have been issued student authorizations. Every foreign student must have been issued a student authorization but may also have been issued other types of permits or authorizations.

## **Humanitarian**

The humanitarian cases category includes individuals who are permitted to remain in Canada for humanitarian reasons but who are not categorized as either foreign workers or foreign students. This category includes refugee claimants.

## **Other**

The other cases category includes all individuals who cannot be otherwise categorized. This group is made up primarily of individuals who have only visitor records. None of them has ever received either employment or student authorizations or made a refugee claim.

This categorization considers a number of variables recorded on authorizations and permits issued to the temporary resident and refugee claimant population. These include validation exemption codes, special program codes, occupation codes and other codes used to identify the subjects of specific programs, such as the Software Pilot Program. In some cases, a temporary resident is categorized on the basis of the immigrant category he or she is subsequently landed under. The primary status designations are generated whenever the CBDS is updated. In other words, the primary status of an individual may change over time, depending on the type of documents he or she has received since the last time the CBDS was updated.

## **Statistical Measures**

The data are aggregated into measures of *flows* and *stocks*. For the purposes of this publication, the flow statistics are based on the calendar year and the stock statistics are calculated on December 1 every year.

## Flow Statistics

We have developed three methods of calculating the flows of temporary residents and refugee claimants depending on the primary status designation of a particular individual. The method employed simply reflects the fact that different primary status categorizations require different forms of analysis. In other words, a particular calculation method might be more appropriate for one primary status category than another. The three methods are as follows:

### 1. Initial Entry Method

*Flow statistics*, based on the *initial entry* method, measure the number of individuals entering the CIC system, and presumably the country, for the first time. This calculation is based on the earliest effective date of any permit, authorization or record or, in the case of refugee claimants, a claim made for refugee status.

### 2. Seasonal Re-entry Method

One of the drawbacks of the initial entry method of calculating flows is that it counts a person only on the person's initial entry into the CIC system. This makes it hard to create meaningful information on the *seasonal worker* component of the foreign worker population. For example, seasonal and other workers who re-enter the country annually or periodically are not included in subsequent counts based on the initial entry method.

One way of dealing with this challenge is to count a foreign worker as a re-entrant if that person is absent from the system for a predetermined number of days and then receives an employment authorization. The *seasonal re-entry* method is applied *only* if the worker has been otherwise identified as a seasonal worker.

### 3. All Re-entries Method

The third method takes into account all re-entries without restricting the calculation to individuals who have been identified as seasonal workers.

The method most commonly employed in this publication is the initial entry method. The seasonal re-entry method is only used for foreign workers and the third method (the *all re-entries* method) is presented in this document only for illustrative purposes (see Figure 3). Each chart shows which method is being used to present the information.

## Stock Statistics

*Stock statistics* measure the number of individuals present in the CIC system on a specific date in each year of observation. For example, for a foreign worker to be counted as present in a foreign worker stock, he or she must have a valid employment authorization on that date. For a foreign student to be counted as present in a foreign student stock, he or she must have a valid student authorization on that date. However, these conventions can be modified to count individuals present in the CIC system regardless of the type of authorization they hold. In all cases, any person who has been granted *landed status* on or before the observation date is excluded from the stock count from the landing date on.

The observation date used throughout this document is December 1. However, any date can be used to generate stock statistics.

## **Definitions**

### **Skill Level**

Occupation skill level are derived from the National Occupational Classification (NOC) system:

- 0 - Managerial
- A - Professionals
- B - Skilled and Technical
- C - Intermediate and Clerical
- D - Elemental and Labourers

### **Level of Study**

There are five levels of study shown for the foreign student population in Canada:

- 1 - Secondary or less
- 2 - Trade
- 3 - University
- 4 - Other post-secondary
- 5 - Other













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# **FACTS AND FIGURES**

# **2002**

## **STATISTICAL OVERVIEW OF THE TEMPORARY RESIDENT AND REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION**



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# STATISTICAL OVERVIEW OF THE TEMPORARY RESIDENT AND REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION

*Facts and Figures 2002: Statistical Overview of the Temporary Resident and Refugee Claimant Population* presents a series of charts and tables containing selected demographic information on the temporary resident and refugee claimant population in Canada for the three-year period 2000 to 2002.

We selected the tables to provide a broad historical summary of the size and composition of the temporary resident and refugee claimant population that CIC processes. The publication also introduces and illustrates basic reporting concepts and statistical measures that apply to this population. Future versions of this publication will include a broader range of statistics based on consultations with CIC stakeholders, external partners and other interested parties.

Readers who are familiar with statistics on temporary residents and refugee claimants will notice that we are presenting the information in an uncommon way. Rather than presenting statistics based on the number of permits or authorizations issued, we are emphasizing the *client* as the key reporting unit, not the document. We have chosen to focus on the individual's primary motivation for being in Canada. As such, we have defined four *primary status* groups: foreign workers, foreign students, humanitarian cases (including refugee claimants) and other cases.

*Foreign workers* are in Canada primarily to work, although they may also have other permits or authorizations. *Foreign students* are in Canada primarily to study, although they too may have other permits or authorizations. Individuals in the *humanitarian* group are primarily refugee claimants, but this group also includes certain people allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian grounds due to other "special considerations." The final group, *other cases*, which is not profiled in this publication, comprises individuals who do not fit into any of the other categories. The four groups are mutually exclusive.

The inclusion of refugee claimants in the humanitarian cases group warrants special mention. They are included in this group along with individuals who did not make refugee claims, according to the administrative data systems, but who were processed under special programs established to handle refugee-like cases. These are primarily administrative review and backlog clearance cases from before 1990 and Kosovo refugees in 1999. The humanitarian group cases also include a very small number of other individuals who have been allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian or compassionate grounds but who have never filed a refugee claim. In 1997 and 1998, 99% of individuals in the humanitarian cases group were refugee claimants. In 1999, the percentage dropped to 79% because the group included more than 7,000 Kosovo refugees, who were not counted as refugee claimants. Since 2000, the percentage has been 98%.

The temporary resident and refugee claimant population can be described using several variables. In this publication, however, we have chosen to focus only on country of origin, location within Canada and gender, as well as skill level for foreign workers, and level of study for foreign students. Future publications will profile this population using other variables.

There are also different ways to calculate statistics relating to the temporary resident and refugee claimant population. This publication breaks down *flow statistics* by country of origin and stock statistics by location within Canada (provinces and census metropolitan areas). The flow statistics are based on the calendar year and they tell us when the individual first came into contact with CIC. However, because seasonal workers re-enter the country annually, the statistics on foreign workers also highlight seasonal employment effects. The stock statistics are calculated on December 1 of each calendar year and tell us whether the individual is still authorized to be in the country on that date, regardless of when he or she entered the country.

The Client-Based Data System (CBDS) makes this focus on client-based reporting possible. The CBDS is a system for reporting administrative data that enables us to look at temporary residents and refugee claimants from a *client* perspective as well as a *document* perspective. Please see the Concepts and



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Measures section at the end of this publication for a more detailed technical discussion of the CBDS, including information on the analytical distinction between document-based and client-based reporting, the primary status categorizations and the statistical calculations.

When developing the CBDS and designing this publication, we consulted extensively with service line personnel, particularly regarding the program definitions. As noted above, we have made some progress in the way we identify foreign students and track refugee claimants. However, we recognize the need to further refine the definitions and, in particular, to distinguish between positively and negatively determined refugee claimants. We will continue to work closely with departmental service lines to develop other definitions that will be incorporated into the CBDS, future editions of this publication, and any supplementary custom reports that describe specific programs and policies.





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## TEMPORARY RESIDENT AND REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION

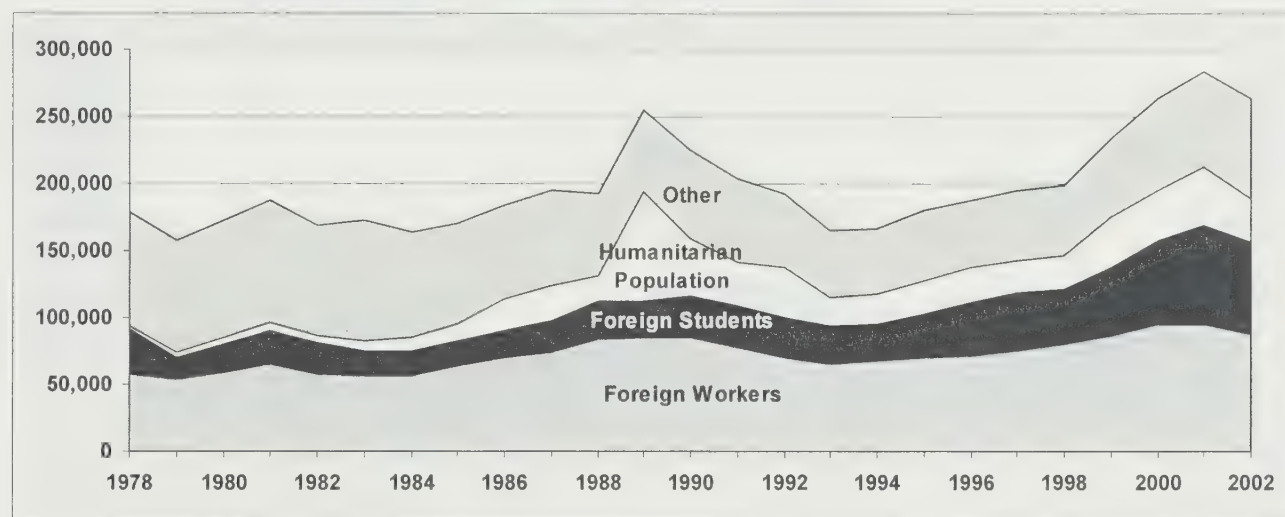




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**FIGURE 1: TEMPORARY RESIDENT AND REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION BY PRIMARY STATUS, ANNUAL FLOWS, 1978–2002<sup>1</sup>**



Year	Foreign Workers	Foreign Students	Humanitarian Population	Other	Total
1978	57,092	33,541	2,986	84,940	178,559
1979	54,060	16,058	3,303	83,841	157,262
1980	58,730	20,653	5,469	87,931	172,783
1981	64,532	25,760	6,207	91,358	187,857
1982	57,464	23,436	4,938	83,442	169,280
1983	55,970	19,438	6,639	90,700	172,747
1984	56,717	17,870	9,914	78,780	163,281
1985	63,672	18,876	11,966	75,894	170,408
1986	70,048	20,130	23,230	70,652	184,060
1987	74,284	22,959	26,521	70,907	194,671
1988	84,333	27,632	19,733	60,989	192,687
1989	84,849	27,821	80,606	62,214	255,490
1990	85,381	30,677	42,849	65,860	224,767
1991	77,858	30,700	33,263	61,454	203,275
1992	70,489	29,420	37,066	55,361	192,336
1993	65,433	28,189	21,398	50,345	165,365
1994	67,549	28,059	21,510	49,311	166,429
1995	69,617	32,648	25,582	51,921	179,768
1996	71,390	40,092	25,504	50,662	187,648
1997	75,452	42,697	24,367	52,710	195,226
1998	79,788	41,280	24,995	53,312	199,375
1999	85,932	51,629	37,944	58,821	234,326
2000	94,893	62,984	37,143	68,315	263,335
2001	95,555	73,607	43,418	71,465	284,045
2002	87,910	68,820	31,500	75,705	263,935

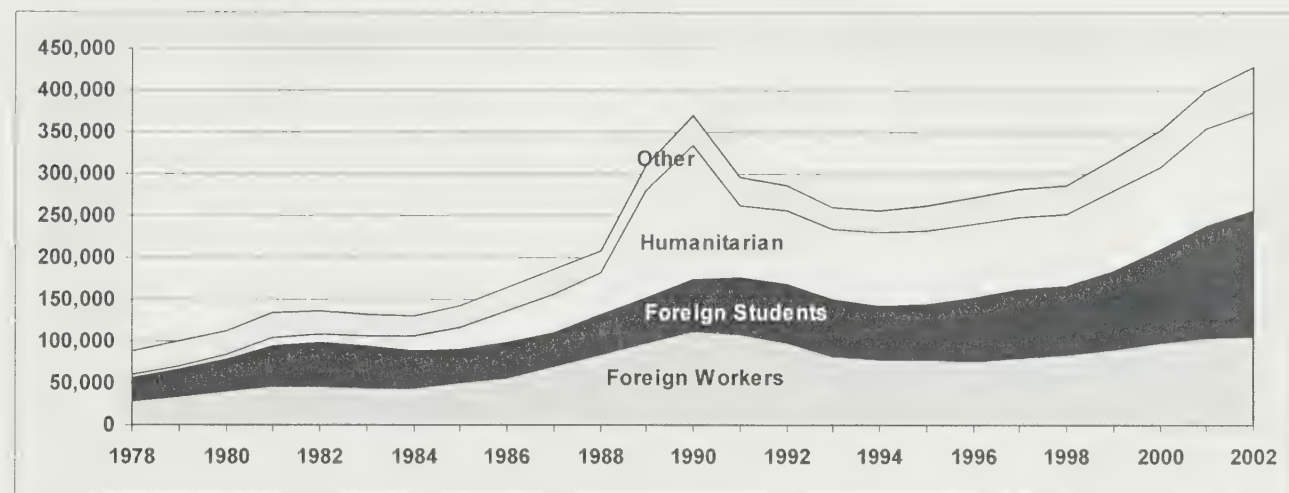
<sup>1</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics from 1978 to 2002 for the entire temporary resident and refugee claimant population. For foreign student population, humanitarian population and other, flows are based on the initial entry method: each person is counted one time only on his or her initial entry into the system. For the foreign worker population, flows are based on the initial and seasonal re-entries method of calculation: seasonal workers are counted on initial entry and each time they re-enter the system. The figures are broken down by primary status.



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**FIGURE 2: TEMPORARY RESIDENT AND REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION BY PRIMARY STATUS, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1978–2002<sup>2</sup>**



Year	Foreign Workers <sup>3</sup>			Foreign Students <sup>4</sup>			Humanitarian <sup>5</sup>	Other	All
	W/EA	W/O EA	Total	W/SA	W/O SA	Total	Total	Total	Total
1978	20,783	6,222	27,005	29,154	677	29,831	2,183	28,533	87,552
1979	26,596	7,483	34,079	30,833	1,587	32,420	3,445	29,201	99,145
1980	30,531	8,696	39,227	36,806	1,892	38,698	5,238	28,939	112,102
1981	36,462	9,730	46,192	45,467	2,365	47,832	9,972	30,715	134,711
1982	35,477	10,376	45,853	48,721	2,750	51,471	10,348	28,301	135,973
1983	34,279	10,087	44,366	46,913	2,730	49,643	11,955	25,485	131,449
1984	33,880	9,240	43,120	42,618	2,358	44,976	17,216	24,113	129,425
1985	39,875	9,445	49,320	39,199	2,293	41,492	25,019	25,579	141,410
1986	47,803	9,054	56,857	38,017	2,372	40,389	39,417	28,231	164,894
1987	59,494	9,522	69,016	39,261	2,521	41,782	45,018	30,541	186,357
1988	73,571	10,741	84,312	43,822	3,296	47,118	51,545	24,552	207,527
1989	86,077	12,008	98,085	49,519	4,909	54,428	127,041	30,045	309,599
1990	98,800	12,625	111,425	56,823	6,031	62,854	159,470	36,301	370,050
1991	97,365	11,489	108,854	62,146	5,733	67,879	84,937	34,312	295,982
1992	88,859	9,593	98,452	63,688	5,961	69,649	88,548	30,088	286,737
1993	73,498	8,436	81,934	64,187	3,917	68,104	83,659	26,525	260,222
1994	69,300	8,125	77,425	61,608	3,713	65,321	86,487	27,700	256,933
1995	68,669	8,379	77,048	63,458	3,965	67,423	86,938	30,562	261,971
1996	68,126	8,695	76,821	71,646	4,252	75,898	86,539	32,685	271,943
1997	71,157	9,011	80,168	76,828	4,297	81,125	86,327	34,207	281,827
1998	75,119	9,521	84,640	78,256	4,061	82,317	85,645	33,979	286,581
1999	80,036	10,114	90,150	89,237	4,720	93,957	96,277	37,291	317,675
2000	87,754	9,957	97,711	106,086	5,337	111,423	99,688	42,989	351,811
2001	95,005	8,093	103,098	129,753	5,498	135,251	115,174	45,887	399,410
2002	101,782	3,918	105,700	144,664	5,989	150,653	118,282	53,447	428,082

<sup>2</sup> This table shows the annual stock statistics measured on December 1 from 1978 to 2002. The figures are broken down by primary status. A person is included in these stock counts regardless of the type of permit or authorization he or she has. A person who has been given permanent resident status on or before the date of observation is excluded from the stock calculation on that date.

<sup>3</sup> Foreign workers are shown according to whether they hold an employment authorization (W/EA) or another type of document (W/O EA) on the observation date. For example, in 2002, 105,700 foreign workers were deemed to be present in Canada on December 1. Of those people, 101,782 were authorized to work and 3,918 were authorized to reside in Canada because they had some other type of permit or authorization.

<sup>4</sup> Foreign students are shown according to whether they hold a student authorization (W/SA) or another type of document (W/O SA) on the observation date. For example, in 2002, 150,653 foreign students were deemed to be present in Canada on December 1. Of those people, 144,664 were authorized to study and 5,989 were authorized to reside in Canada because they had some other type of permit or authorization.

<sup>5</sup> A refugee claimant who does not have a CIC permit or authorization is included in these stock counts as a humanitarian case for two years following the date of his or her most recent appearance in the CIC system.





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## FOREIGN WORKERS

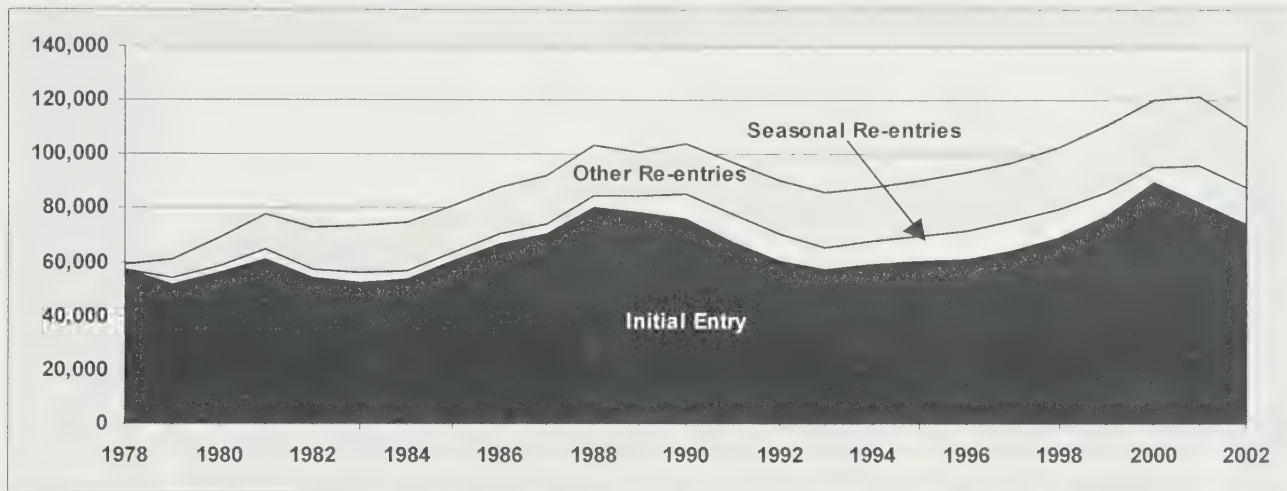




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**FIGURE 3: FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION, ANNUAL FLOWS BY METHOD OF CALCULATION, 1978–2002<sup>6</sup>**



Year	Initial Entry	Seasonal Re-entries	Initial+Seasonal Re-entries	Other Re-entries	Entries+Re-entries Total
1978	57,066	26	57,092	1,739	58,831
1979	51,847	2,213	54,060	7,058	61,118
1980	55,925	2,805	58,730	10,591	69,321
1981	61,268	3,264	64,532	13,487	78,019
1982	53,950	3,514	57,464	15,434	72,898
1983	52,572	3,398	55,970	17,264	73,234
1984	53,365	3,352	56,717	17,703	74,420
1985	60,306	3,366	63,672	17,284	80,956
1986	66,361	3,687	70,048	17,706	87,754
1987	70,147	4,137	74,284	17,716	92,000
1988	80,318	4,015	84,333	19,018	103,351
1989	78,184	6,665	84,849	15,947	100,796
1990	75,915	9,466	85,381	18,225	103,606
1991	67,453	10,405	77,858	19,020	96,878
1992	60,599	9,890	70,489	19,944	90,433
1993	57,034	8,399	65,433	20,139	85,572
1994	58,960	8,589	67,549	20,231	87,780
1995	60,468	9,149	69,617	20,828	90,445
1996	61,064	10,326	71,390	21,778	93,168
1997	64,274	11,178	75,452	21,700	97,152
1998	69,002	10,786	79,788	22,862	102,650
1999	77,195	8,737	85,932	24,585	110,517
2000	89,723	5,170	94,893	25,255	120,148
2001	82,410	13,145	95,555	25,927	121,482
2002	74,073	13,837	87,910	22,359	110,269

<sup>6</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics from 1978 to 2002 for the foreign worker population based on three methods:

- Initial entry: each person is counted only on initial entry;
- Initial and seasonal re-entries: each person is counted on initial entry and again if he or she is a seasonal worker who re-enters the system after an absence of 30 days;
- Initial and all re-entries: each person is counted on initial entry and again if he or she re-enters the system after an absence of 30 days.

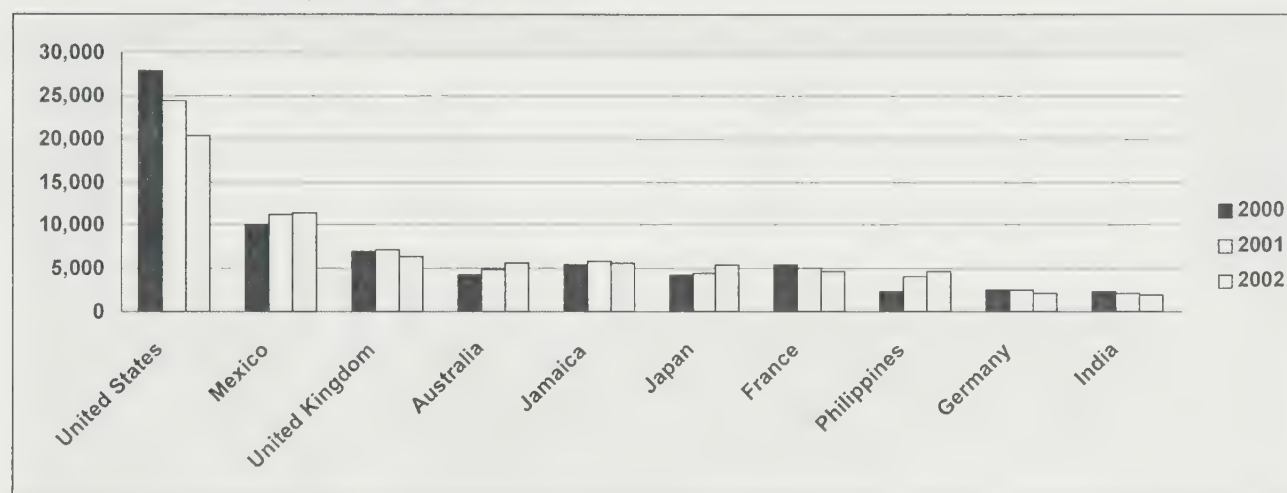




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**FIGURE 4: FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS, 2000–2002<sup>7</sup>**



Country of Origin	2000			2001			2002		
	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank
United States	27,865	29.36	1	24,417	25.55	1	20,302	23.09	1
Mexico	10,018	10.56	2	11,191	11.71	2	11,393	12.96	2
United Kingdom	6,990	7.37	3	7,253	7.59	3	6,316	7.18	3
Australia	4,320	4.55	6	4,917	5.15	6	5,661	6.44	4
Jamaica	5,377	5.67	5	5,798	6.07	4	5,519	6.28	5
Japan	4,230	4.46	7	4,371	4.57	7	5,383	6.12	6
France	5,509	5.81	4	5,127	5.37	5	4,648	5.29	7
Philippines	2,289	2.41	10	4,104	4.29	8	4,615	5.25	8
Germany	2,519	2.65	8	2,579	2.70	9	2,155	2.45	9
India	2,353	2.48	9	2,074	2.17	10	1,865	2.12	10
<b>Total for Top Ten</b>	<b>71,470</b>	<b>75.32</b>		<b>71,831</b>	<b>75.17</b>		<b>67,857</b>	<b>77.18</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>23,423</b>	<b>24.68</b>		<b>23,724</b>	<b>24.83</b>		<b>20,053</b>	<b>22.82</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>94,893</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>95,555</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>87,910</b>	<b>100</b>	

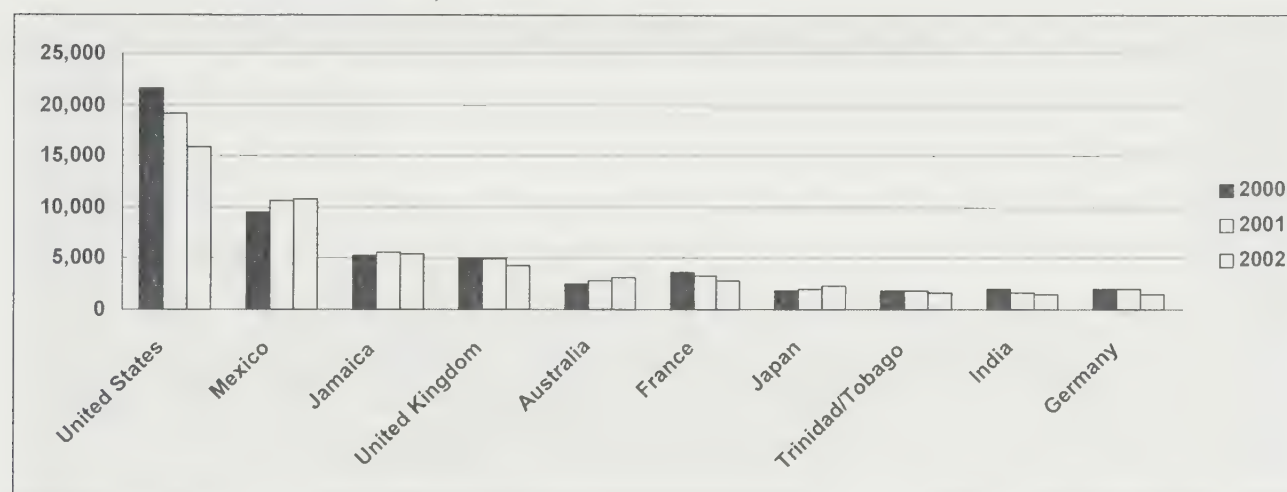
<sup>7</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics for 2000, 2001 and 2002 for the foreign worker population, using the initial and seasonal re-entries method of calculation: seasonal workers are counted on initial entry and each time they re-enter the system. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR).



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**FIGURE 5: MALE FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS, 2000–2002<sup>8</sup>**



Country of Origin	2000			2001			2002		
	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank
United States	21,627	31.08	1	19,079	27.59	1	15,789	25.42	1
Mexico	9,457	13.59	2	10,554	15.26	2	10,822	17.42	2
Jamaica	5,183	7.45	3	5,605	8.10	3	5,408	8.71	3
United Kingdom	4,895	7.03	4	4,941	7.14	4	4,167	6.71	4
Australia	2,370	3.41	6	2,706	3.91	6	3,063	4.93	5
France	3,642	5.23	5	3,223	4.66	5	2,791	4.49	6
Japan	1,840	2.64	9	1,971	2.85	7	2,220	3.57	7
Trinidad/Tobago	1,722	2.47	10	1,740	2.52	9	1,638	2.64	8
India	1,905	2.74	8	1,644	2.38	10	1,512	2.43	9
Germany	1,935	2.78	7	1,931	2.79	8	1,493	2.40	10
<b>Total for Top Ten</b>	<b>54,576</b>	<b>78.42</b>		<b>53,394</b>	<b>77.20</b>		<b>48,903</b>	<b>78.72</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>15,012</b>	<b>21.58</b>		<b>15,769</b>	<b>22.80</b>		<b>13,206</b>	<b>21.28</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,588</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>69,163</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>62,109</b>	<b>100</b>	

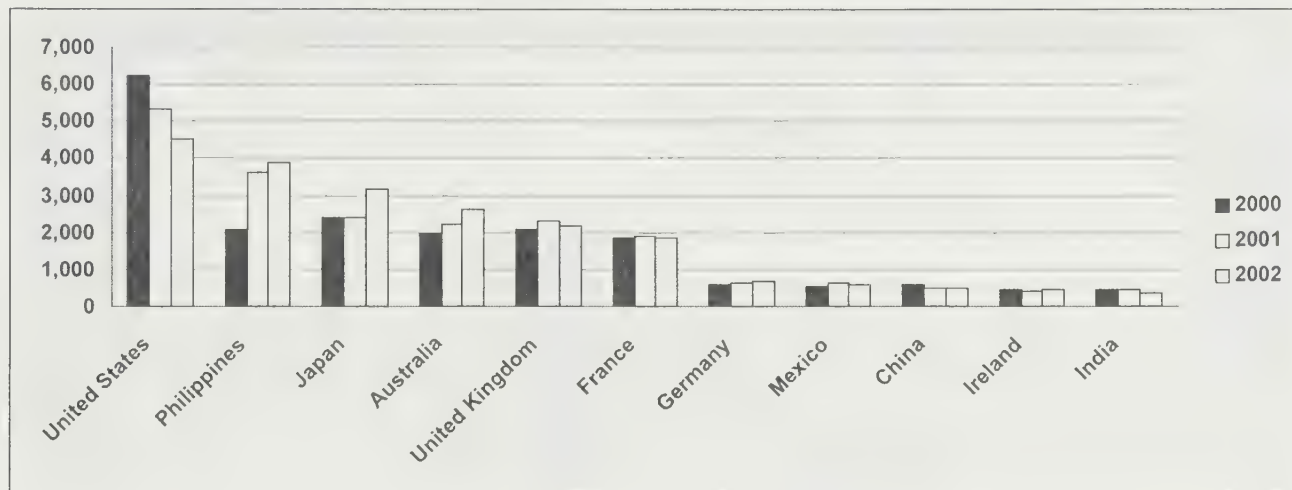
<sup>8</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics for 2000, 2001 and 2002 for the male foreign worker population, using the initial and seasonal re-entries method of calculation: seasonal workers are counted on initial entry and each time they re-enter the system. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR).



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**FIGURE 6: FEMALE FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS, 2000–2002<sup>9</sup>**



Country of Origin	2000			2001			2002		
	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank
United States	6,237	24.68	1	5,338	20.24	1	4,513	17.49	1
Philippines	2,079	8.23	4	3,627	13.75	2	3,893	15.09	2
Japan	2,390	9.46	2	2,400	9.10	3	3,163	12.26	3
Australia	1,945	7.70	5	2,211	8.38	5	2,598	10.07	4
United Kingdom	2,095	8.29	3	2,311	8.76	4	2,149	8.33	5
France	1,865	7.38	6	1,902	7.21	6	1,857	7.20	6
Germany	584	2.31	7	648	2.46	7	662	2.57	7
Mexico	561	2.22	9	637	2.41	8	571	2.21	8
China	575	2.27	8	512	1.94	9	482	1.87	9
Ireland	443	1.75	11	422	1.60	11	464	1.80	10
India	447	1.77	10	430	1.63	10	353	1.37	12
<b>Total for Top Ten</b>	<b>18,778</b>	<b>74.31</b>		<b>20,016</b>	<b>75.88</b>		<b>20,352</b>	<b>78.89</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>6,498</b>	<b>25.69</b>		<b>6,363</b>	<b>24.12</b>		<b>5,447</b>	<b>21.11</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,276</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>26,379</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>25,799</b>	<b>100</b>	

<sup>9</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics for 2000, 2001 and 2002 for the female foreign worker population, using the initial and seasonal re-entries method of calculation: seasonal workers are counted on initial entry and each time they re-enter the system. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR).



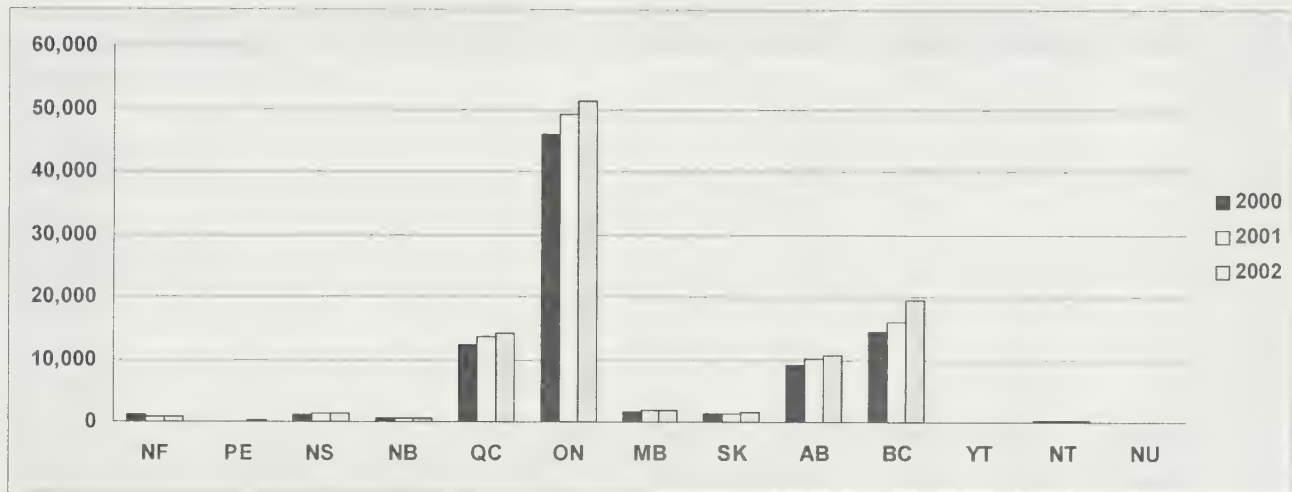


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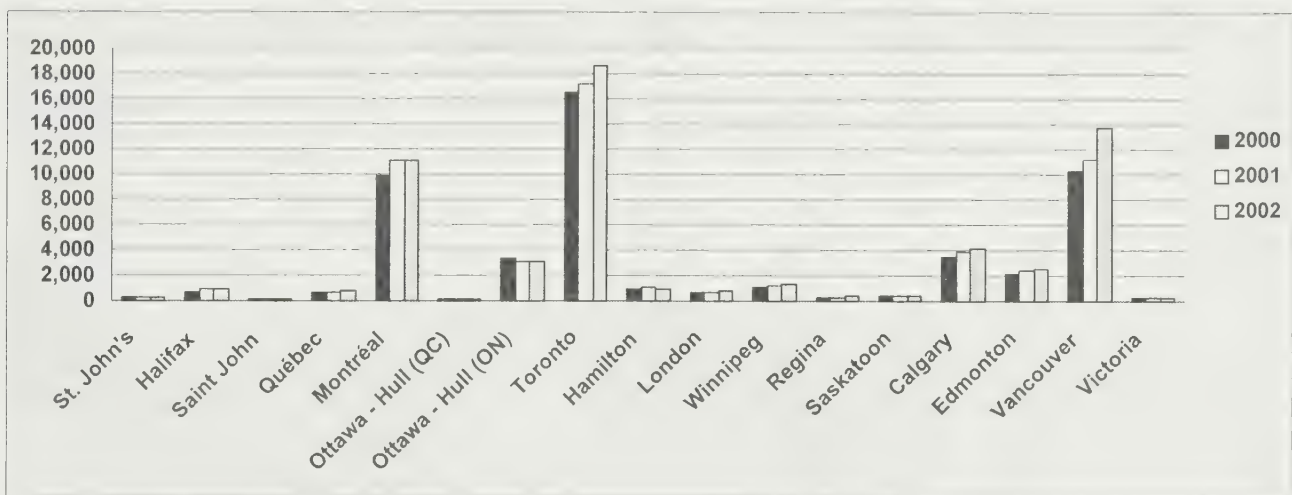
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**FIGURE 7: FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 2000–2002<sup>10</sup>**

**A. FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 2000–2002**



**B. FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 2000–2002**



<sup>10</sup> This table shows the annual stock statistics measured on December 1 from 2000 to 2002 for the foreign worker population. In this table, a person is included in the count only if he or she has an employment authorization on the observation date and has not yet become a permanent resident. The figures are broken down by census metropolitan area and province based on 1991 census definitions.



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**C. FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 2000–2002**  
(FIGURE 7 CONT.)

Census Metropolitan Area Province of Residence	2000		2001		2002	
	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%
St. John's	301	0.34	258	0.27	251	0.25
Other Newfoundland	684	0.78	601	0.63	521	0.51
<b>Total Newfoundland</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>0.76</b>
<b>Total Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>0.13</b>
Halifax	602	0.69	878	0.92	916	0.90
Other Nova Scotia	395	0.45	401	0.42	362	0.36
<b>Total Nova Scotia</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>1.26</b>
Saint John	164	0.19	121	0.13	105	0.10
Other New Brunswick	401	0.46	469	0.49	437	0.43
<b>Total New Brunswick</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>0.53</b>
Québec	663	0.76	621	0.65	741	0.73
Montréal	9,837	11.21	11,110	11.69	11,073	10.88
Ottawa - Hull (QC)	94	0.11	123	0.13	123	0.12
Other Quebec	1,803	2.05	1,678	1.77	2,141	2.10
<b>Total Quebec</b>	<b>12,397</b>	<b>14.13</b>	<b>13,532</b>	<b>14.24</b>	<b>14,078</b>	<b>13.83</b>
Ottawa - Hull (ON)	3,399	3.87	3,042	3.20	3,061	3.01
Toronto	16,536	18.84	17,183	18.09	18,621	18.29
Hamilton	939	1.07	1,002	1.05	966	0.95
London	654	0.75	668	0.70	767	0.75
Other Ontario	24,255	27.64	27,120	28.55	27,793	27.31
<b>Total Ontario</b>	<b>45,783</b>	<b>52.17</b>	<b>49,015</b>	<b>51.59</b>	<b>51,208</b>	<b>50.31</b>
Winnipeg	1,091	1.24	1,231	1.30	1,290	1.27
Other Manitoba	560	0.64	571	0.60	707	0.69
<b>Total Manitoba</b>	<b>1,651</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>1,802</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>1,997</b>	<b>1.96</b>
Regina	331	0.38	316	0.33	343	0.34
Saskatoon	341	0.39	397	0.42	458	0.45
Other Saskatchewan	615	0.70	607	0.64	669	0.66
<b>Total Saskatchewan</b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1,470</b>	<b>1.45</b>
Calgary	3,411	3.89	3,830	4.03	4,103	4.03
Edmonton	2,186	2.49	2,345	2.47	2,564	2.52
Other Alberta	3,594	4.10	3,961	4.17	3,976	3.91
<b>Total Alberta</b>	<b>9,191</b>	<b>10.48</b>	<b>10,136</b>	<b>10.67</b>	<b>10,643</b>	<b>10.46</b>
Vancouver	10,210	11.63	11,184	11.77	13,692	13.45
Victoria	232	0.26	254	0.27	331	0.33
Other British Columbia	4,022	4.58	4,588	4.83	5,324	5.23
<b>Total British Columbia</b>	<b>14,464</b>	<b>16.47</b>	<b>16,026</b>	<b>16.87</b>	<b>19,347</b>	<b>19.01</b>
<b>Total Yukon</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0.06</b>
<b>Total Northwest Territories</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>0.19</b>
<b>Total Nunavut</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0.03</b>
Not stated	52	0.06	42	0.04	36	0.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,754</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>95,005</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101,782</b>	<b>100</b>



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**FIGURE 8: FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY SKILL LEVEL, ANNUAL FLOWS, 2000–2002**



Skill Level	2000		2001		2002	
	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%
Skill Level 0	3,159	3.33	3,195	3.34	3,047	3.47
Skill Level A	33,595	35.40	32,287	33.79	25,686	29.22
Skill Level B	15,692	16.54	14,463	15.14	12,755	14.51
Skill Level C	22,240	23.44	25,698	26.89	26,468	30.11
Skill Level D	813	0.86	928	0.97	880	1.00
Not stated	19,394	20.44	18,984	19.87	19,074	21.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>94,893</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>95,555</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>87,910</b>	<b>100</b>

**FIGURE 9: FOREIGN WORKER POPULATION BY SKILL LEVEL, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 2000–2002**



Skill Level	2000		2001		2002	
	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%
Skill Level 0	7,922	9.03	8,448	8.89	8,848	8.69
Skill Level A	27,001	30.77	28,225	29.71	28,094	27.60
Skill Level B	10,650	12.14	11,018	11.60	10,119	9.94
Skill Level C	26,656	30.38	30,446	32.05	33,365	32.78
Skill Level D	462	0.53	568	0.60	471	0.46
Not stated	15,063	17.17	16,300	17.16	20,885	20.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,754</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>95,005</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101,782</b>	<b>100</b>





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## FOREIGN STUDENTS





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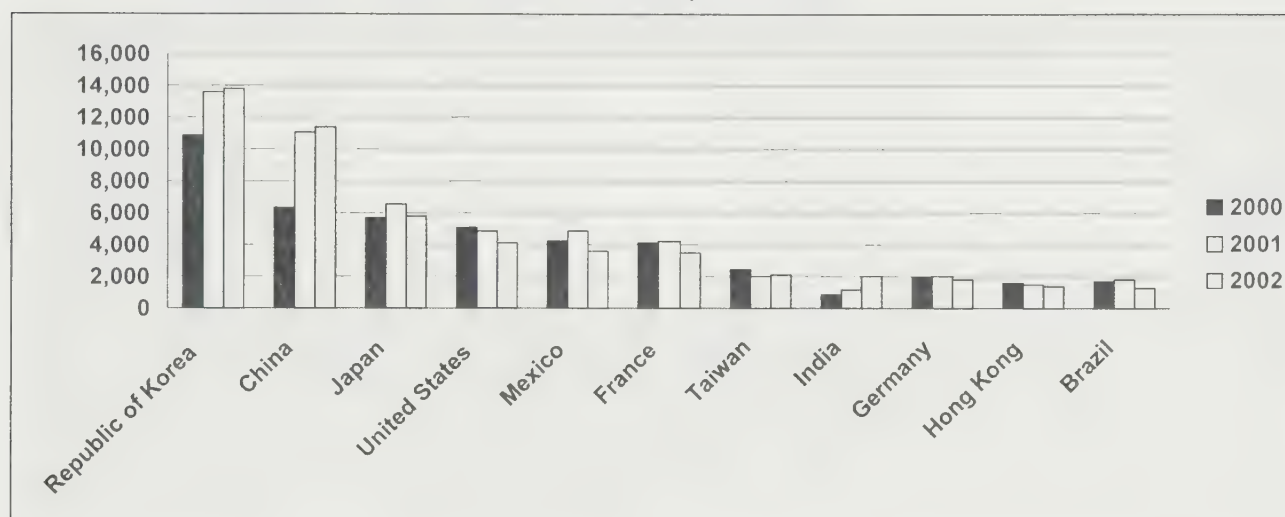




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**FIGURE 10: FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 2000–2002<sup>11</sup>**



Country of Origin	2000			2001			2002		
	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank
Republic of Korea	10,833	17.20	1	13,561	18.42	1	13,774	20.01	1
China	6,302	10.01	2	11,015	14.96	2	11,395	16.56	2
Japan	5,643	8.96	3	6,483	8.81	3	5,771	8.39	3
United States	5,002	7.94	4	4,812	6.54	5	4,055	5.89	4
Mexico	4,223	6.70	5	4,833	6.57	4	3,631	5.28	5
France	4,132	6.56	6	4,184	5.68	6	3,521	5.12	6
Taiwan	2,399	3.81	7	2,042	2.77	7	2,101	3.05	7
India	828	1.31	14	1,151	1.56	12	2,034	2.96	8
Germany	1,934	3.07	8	1,964	2.67	8	1,841	2.68	9
Hong Kong	1,546	2.45	10	1,506	2.05	10	1,405	2.04	10
Brazil	1,646	2.61	9	1,775	2.41	9	1,280	1.86	11
<b>Total for Top Ten</b>	<b>43,660</b>	<b>69.31</b>		<b>52,175</b>	<b>70.88</b>		<b>49,528</b>	<b>71.98</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>19,324</b>	<b>30.69</b>		<b>21,432</b>	<b>29.12</b>		<b>19,292</b>	<b>28.02</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,984</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>73,607</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>68,820</b>	<b>100</b>	

<sup>11</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics for 2000, 2001 and 2002 for the foreign student population, using the initial entries method of calculation: each person is counted only on initial entry. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR).

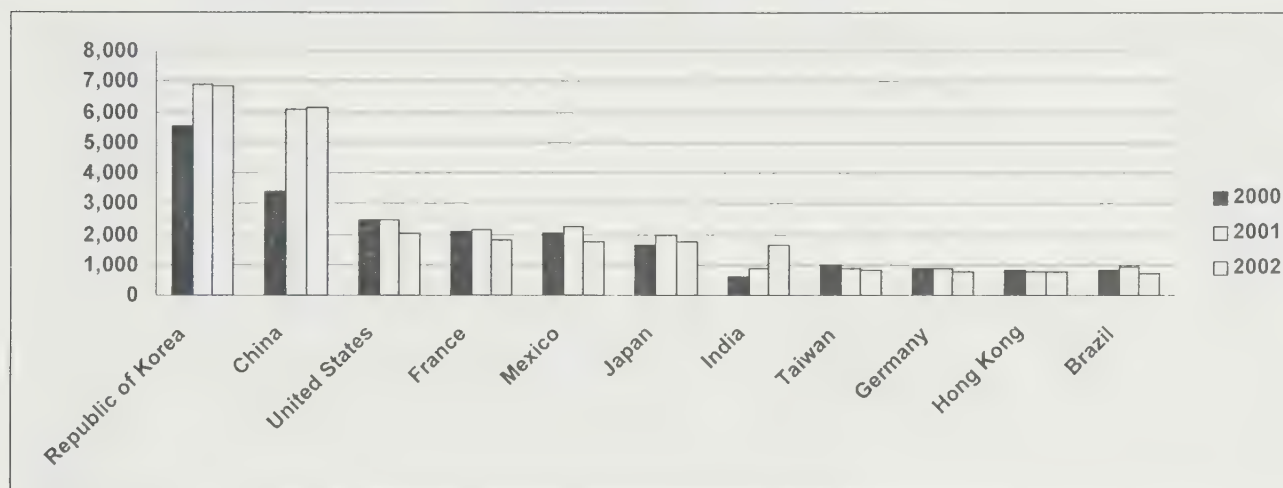




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**FIGURE 11: MALE FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 2000–2002<sup>12</sup>**



Country of Origin	2000			2001			2002		
	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank
Republic of Korea	5,550	17.60	1	6,889	18.41	1	6,858	19.44	1
China	3,371	10.69	2	6,093	16.28	2	6,132	17.38	2
United States	2,481	7.87	3	2,472	6.60	3	2,004	5.68	3
France	2,089	6.62	4	2,144	5.73	5	1,807	5.12	4
Mexico	2,042	6.48	5	2,227	5.95	4	1,749	4.96	5
Japan	1,637	5.19	6	1,947	5.20	6	1,747	4.95	6
India	592	1.88	12	854	2.28	9	1,644	4.66	7
Taiwan	1,003	3.18	7	853	2.28	10	846	2.40	8
Germany	851	2.70	8	875	2.34	8	775	2.20	9
Hong Kong	815	2.58	10	778	2.08	11	741	2.10	10
Brazil	821	2.60	9	914	2.44	7	693	1.96	11
<b>Total for Top Ten</b>	<b>20,660</b>	<b>65.51</b>		<b>25,268</b>	<b>67.51</b>		<b>24,303</b>	<b>68.89</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>10,873</b>	<b>34.49</b>		<b>12,160</b>	<b>32.49</b>		<b>10,978</b>	<b>31.11</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,533</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>37,428</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>35,281</b>	<b>100</b>	

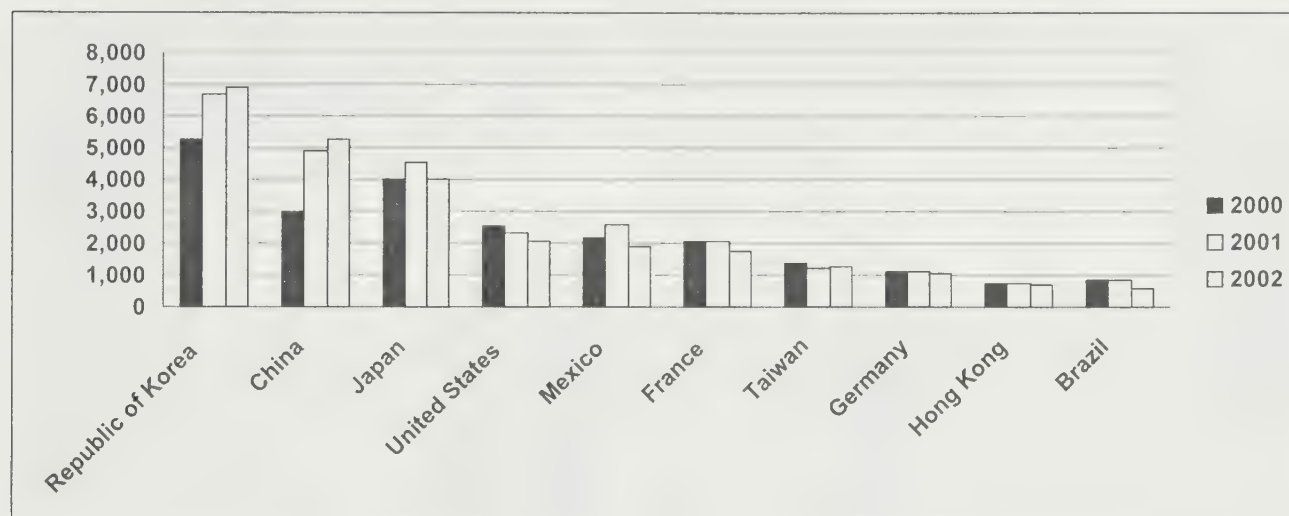
<sup>12</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics for 2000, 2001 and 2002 for the male foreign student population, using the initial entries method of calculation: each person is counted only on initial entry. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR).



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**FIGURE 12: FEMALE FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 2000–2002<sup>13</sup>**



Country of Origin	2000			2001			2002		
	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank
Republic of Korea	5,283	16.81	1	6,672	18.45	1	6,916	20.62	1
China	2,929	9.32	3	4,921	13.61	2	5,263	15.69	2
Japan	4,004	12.74	2	4,536	12.54	3	4,024	12.00	3
United States	2,520	8.02	4	2,340	6.47	5	2,051	6.12	4
Mexico	2,181	6.94	5	2,605	7.20	4	1,882	5.61	5
France	2,043	6.50	6	2,040	5.64	6	1,714	5.11	6
Taiwan	1,388	4.42	7	1,188	3.28	7	1,255	3.74	7
Germany	1,083	3.45	8	1,088	3.01	8	1,066	3.18	8
Hong Kong	731	2.33	10	728	2.01	10	664	1.98	9
Brazil	824	2.62	9	861	2.38	9	587	1.75	10
<b>Total for Top Ten</b>	<b>22,986</b>	<b>73.15</b>		<b>26,979</b>	<b>74.59</b>		<b>25,422</b>	<b>75.80</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>8,437</b>	<b>26.85</b>		<b>9,190</b>	<b>25.41</b>		<b>8,113</b>	<b>24.20</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,423</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>36,169</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>33,535</b>	<b>100</b>	

<sup>13</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics for 2000, 2001 and 2002 for the female foreign student population, using the initial entries method of calculation: each person is counted only on initial entry. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR).

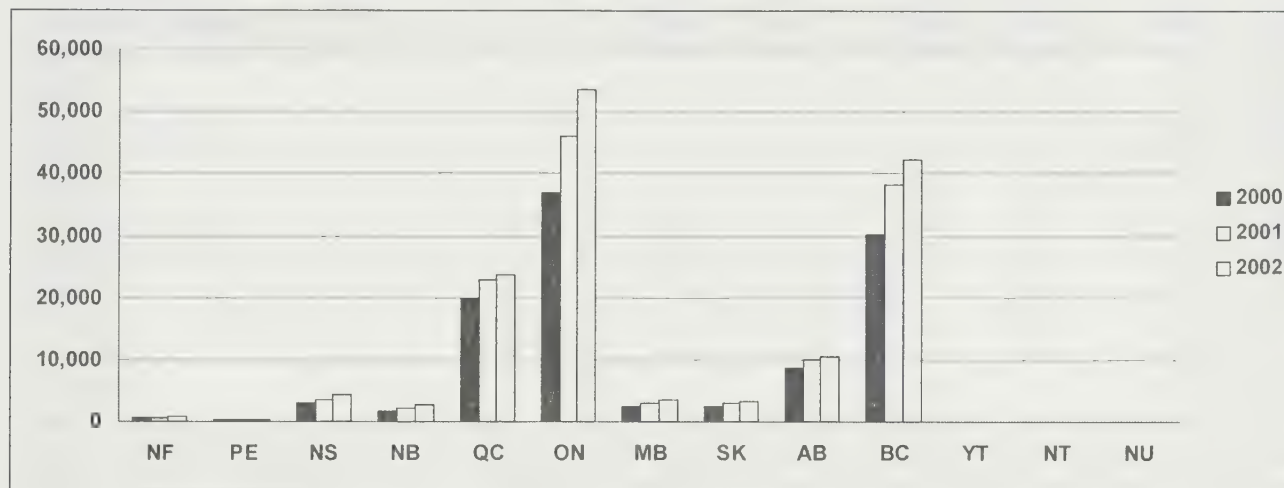


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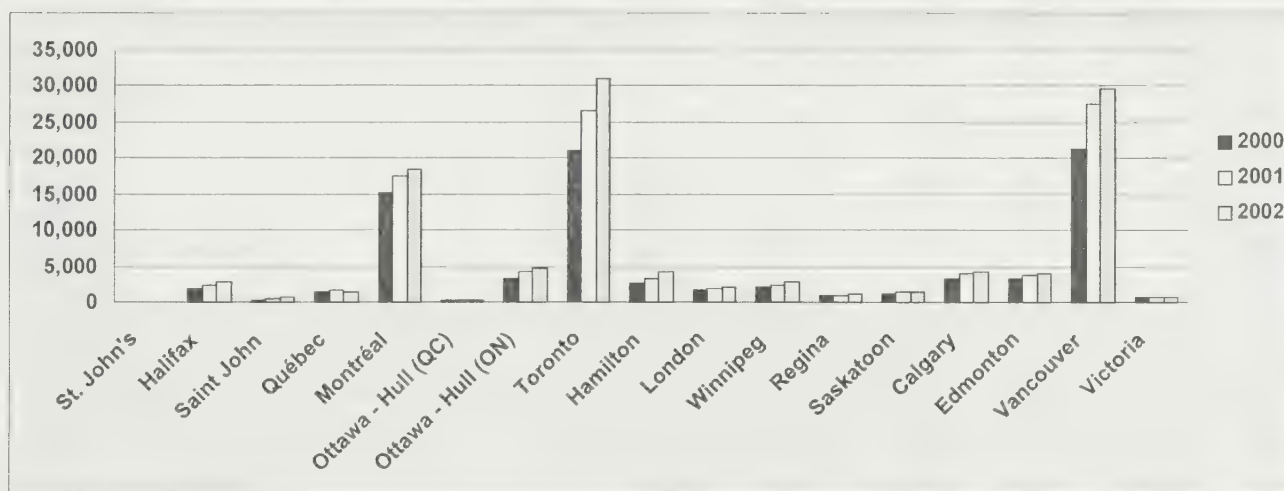
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**FIGURE 13: FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 2000–2002<sup>14</sup>**

**A. FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 2000–2002**



**B. FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 2000–2002**



<sup>14</sup> This table shows the annual stock statistics measured on December 1 from 2000 to 2002 for the foreign student population. In this table, a person is included in the count only if he or she has a student authorization on the observation date and has not yet become a permanent resident. The figures are broken down by census metropolitan area and province based on 1991 census definitions.





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C. FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 2000–2002  
(FIGURE 13 CONT.)

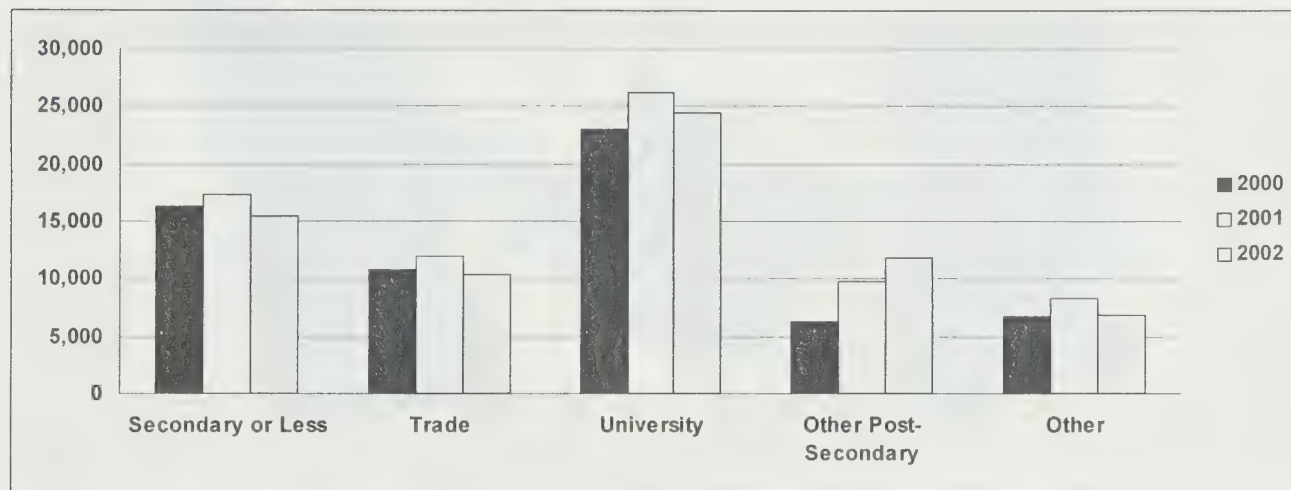
Census Metropolitan Area Province of Residence	2000		2001		2002	
	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%
St. John's	35	0.03	33	0.03	20	0.01
Other Newfoundland	594	0.56	629	0.48	703	0.49
<b>Total Newfoundland</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>0.50</b>
<b>Total Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>0.17</b>
Halifax	1,943	1.83	2,404	1.85	2,915	2.02
Other Nova Scotia	986	0.93	1,167	0.90	1,434	0.99
<b>Total Nova Scotia</b>	<b>2,929</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>3,571</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>4,349</b>	<b>3.01</b>
Saint John	222	0.21	442	0.34	600	0.41
Other New Brunswick	1,439	1.36	1,758	1.35	2,148	1.48
<b>Total New Brunswick</b>	<b>1,661</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>2,748</b>	<b>1.89</b>
Québec	1,488	1.40	1,618	1.25	1,494	1.03
Montréal	15,142	14.27	17,584	13.55	18,348	12.68
Ottawa - Hull (QC)	184	0.17	250	0.19	305	0.21
Other Quebec	3,106	2.93	3,338	2.57	3,469	2.40
<b>Total Quebec</b>	<b>19,920</b>	<b>18.77</b>	<b>22,790</b>	<b>17.56</b>	<b>23,616</b>	<b>16.32</b>
Ottawa - Hull (ON)	3,298	3.11	4,203	3.24	4,718	3.26
Toronto	20,924	19.72	26,605	20.50	31,033	21.45
Hamilton	2,590	2.44	3,374	2.60	4,118	2.85
London	1,590	1.50	1,812	1.40	2,150	1.49
Other Ontario	8,360	7.88	10,010	7.71	11,534	7.97
<b>Total Ontario</b>	<b>36,762</b>	<b>34.65</b>	<b>46,004</b>	<b>35.45</b>	<b>53,553</b>	<b>37.02</b>
Winnipeg	2,014	1.90	2,384	1.84	2,874	1.99
Other Manitoba	480	0.45	571	0.44	621	0.43
<b>Total Manitoba</b>	<b>2,494</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2,955</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>3,495</b>	<b>2.42</b>
Regina	867	0.82	1,028	0.79	1,171	0.81
Saskatoon	1,101	1.04	1,305	1.01	1,436	0.99
Other Saskatchewan	523	0.49	571	0.44	591	0.41
<b>Total Saskatchewan</b>	<b>2,491</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2,904</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>3,198</b>	<b>2.21</b>
Calgary	3,312	3.12	4,035	3.11	4,233	2.93
Edmonton	3,208	3.02	3,675	2.83	4,065	2.81
Other Alberta	2,012	1.90	2,132	1.64	2,117	1.46
<b>Total Alberta</b>	<b>8,532</b>	<b>8.04</b>	<b>9,842</b>	<b>7.58</b>	<b>10,415</b>	<b>7.20</b>
Vancouver	21,169	19.95	27,441	21.15	29,731	20.55
Victoria	663	0.62	749	0.58	809	0.56
Other British Columbia	8,245	7.77	10,130	7.81	11,618	8.03
<b>Total British Columbia</b>	<b>30,077</b>	<b>28.34</b>	<b>38,320</b>	<b>29.54</b>	<b>42,158</b>	<b>29.14</b>
<b>Total Yukon</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>0.03</b>
<b>Total Northwest Territories</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0.02</b>
<b>Total Nunavut</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Not stated	316	0.30	213	0.16	80	0.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>106,086</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>129,753</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>144,664</b>	<b>100</b>



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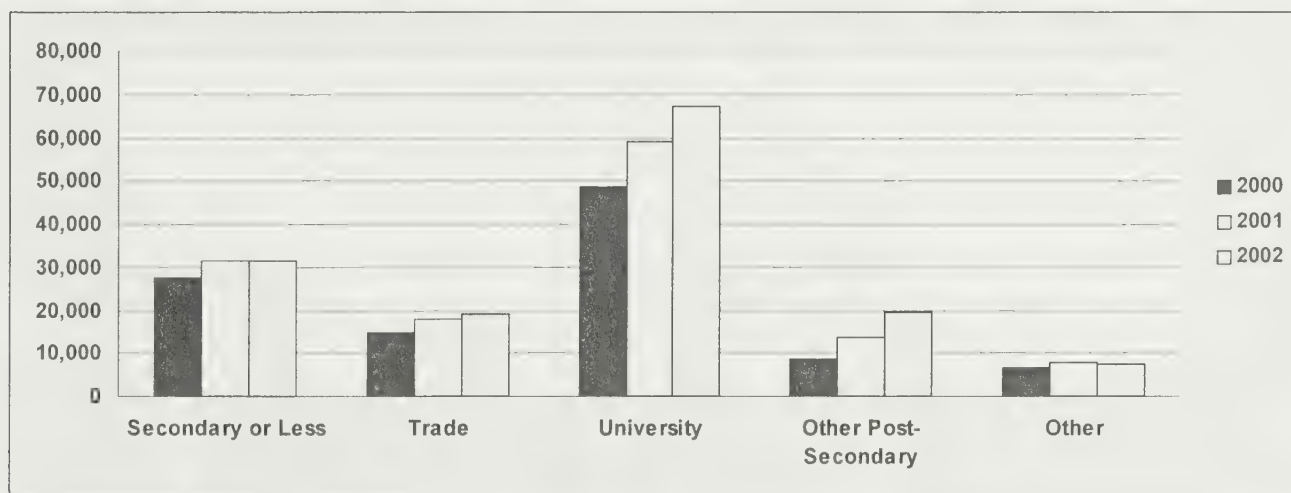
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**FIGURE 14: FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY LEVEL OF STUDY, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 2000–2002**



Level of Study	2000		2001		2002	
	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%
Secondary or Less	16,258	25.81	17,317	23.53	15,366	22.33
Trade	10,739	17.05	11,924	16.20	10,372	15.07
University	22,969	36.47	26,244	35.65	24,427	35.49
Other Post-Secondary	6,270	9.95	9,809	13.33	11,771	17.10
Other	6,748	10.71	8,313	11.29	6,884	10.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,984</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>73,607</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>68,820</b>	<b>100</b>

**FIGURE 15: FOREIGN STUDENT POPULATION BY LEVEL OF STUDY, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 2000–2002**



Level of Study	2000		2001		2002	
	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%
Secondary or Less	27,529	25.95	31,273	24.10	31,616	21.85
Trade	14,799	13.95	17,977	13.85	19,030	13.15
University	48,407	45.63	58,932	45.42	67,347	46.55
Other Post-Secondary	8,727	8.23	13,702	10.56	19,475	13.46
Other	6,624	6.24	7,869	6.06	7,196	4.97
<b>Total</b>	<b>106,086</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>129,753</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>144,664</b>	<b>100</b>



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## HUMANITARIAN COMPONENT







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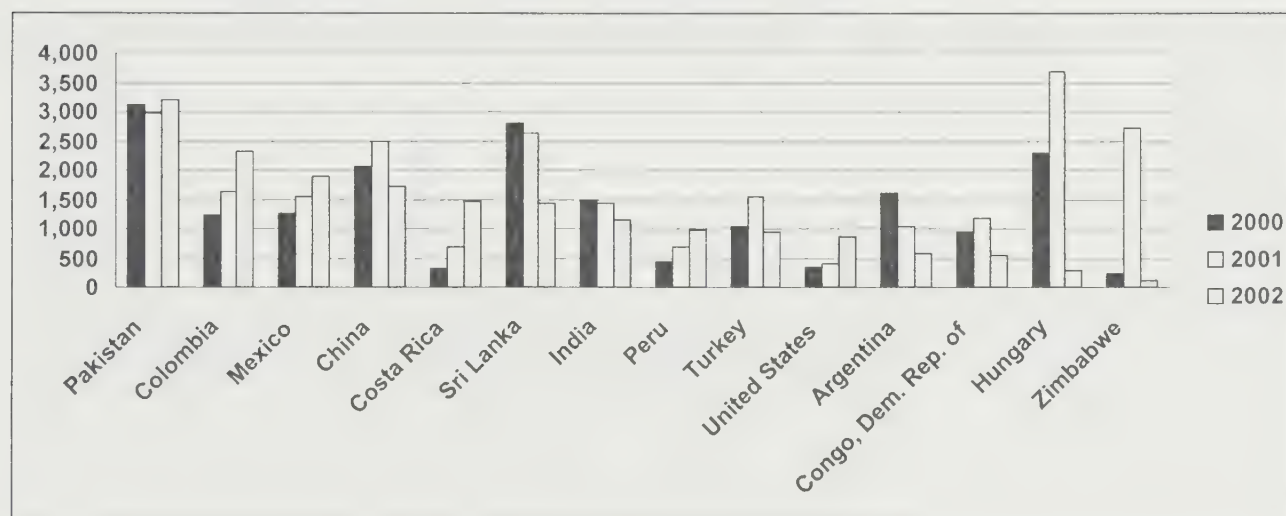




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**FIGURE 16: HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 2000–2002<sup>15</sup>**



Country of Origin	2000			2001			2002		
	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank
Pakistan	3,125	8.41	1	2,963	6.82	2	3,200	10.16	1
Colombia	1,225	3.30	8	1,618	3.73	6	2,309	7.33	2
Mexico	1,259	3.39	7	1,534	3.53	8	1,895	6.02	3
China	2,067	5.56	4	2,479	5.71	5	1,709	5.43	4
Costa Rica	307	0.83	28	674	1.55	14	1,445	4.59	5
Sri Lanka	2,803	7.55	2	2,638	6.08	4	1,436	4.56	6
India	1,480	3.98	6	1,417	3.26	9	1,154	3.66	7
Peru	421	1.13	19	673	1.55	15	976	3.10	8
Turkey	1,019	2.74	9	1,540	3.55	7	944	3.00	9
United States	336	0.90	25	389	0.90	24	848	2.69	10
Argentina	1,603	4.32	5	1,040	2.40	11	564	1.79	12
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	956	2.57	10	1,170	2.69	10	530	1.68	13
Hungary	2,291	6.17	3	3,691	8.50	1	283	0.90	21
Zimbabwe	222	0.60	39	2,717	6.26	3	102	0.32	57
<b>Total for Top Ten</b>	<b>17,828</b>	<b>47.99</b>		<b>21,767</b>	<b>50.13</b>		<b>15,916</b>	<b>50.54</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>19,315</b>	<b>52.01</b>		<b>21,651</b>	<b>49.87</b>		<b>15,584</b>	<b>49.46</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,143</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>43,418</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>31,500</b>	<b>100</b>	

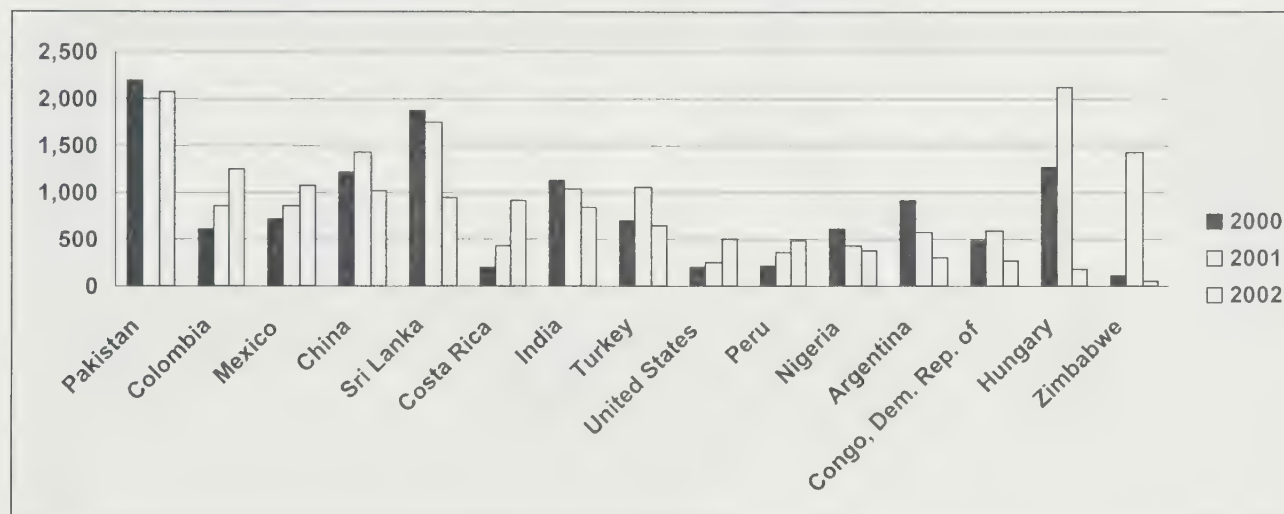
<sup>15</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics for 2000, 2001 and 2002 for the humanitarian population, using the initial entries method of calculation: each person is counted only on initial entry. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR). The humanitarian population includes refugee claimants and temporary residents allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian grounds.



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**FIGURE 17: MALE HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 2000–2002<sup>16</sup>**



Country of Origin	2000			2001			2002		
	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank
Pakistan	2,193	9.78	1	1,993	7.77	2	2,074	11.26	1
Colombia	610	2.72	9	849	3.31	9	1,244	6.75	2
Mexico	707	3.15	7	855	3.33	8	1,068	5.80	3
China	1,218	5.43	4	1,435	5.59	4	1,019	5.53	4
Sri Lanka	1,878	8.37	2	1,758	6.85	3	940	5.10	5
Costa Rica	192	0.86	27	425	1.66	14	910	4.94	6
India	1,121	5.00	5	1,044	4.07	7	846	4.59	7
Turkey	691	3.08	8	1,052	4.10	6	639	3.47	8
United States	205	0.91	24	244	0.95	22	493	2.68	9
Peru	215	0.96	22	360	1.40	17	479	2.60	10
Nigeria	608	2.71	10	432	1.68	13	381	2.07	11
Argentina	914	4.08	6	577	2.25	11	309	1.68	12
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	485	2.16	11	587	2.29	10	263	1.43	15
Hungary	1,275	5.69	3	2,131	8.30	1	181	0.98	18
Zimbabwe	112	0.50	39	1,433	5.58	5	49	0.27	61
<b>Total for Top Ten</b>	<b>11,215</b>	<b>50.01</b>		<b>13,137</b>	<b>51.19</b>		<b>9,712</b>	<b>52.72</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>11,210</b>	<b>49.99</b>		<b>12,523</b>	<b>48.81</b>		<b>8,712</b>	<b>47.28</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,425</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>25,660</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>18,424</b>	<b>100</b>	

<sup>16</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics for 2000, 2001 and 2002 for the male humanitarian population, using the initial entries method of calculation: each person is counted only on initial entry. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR). The humanitarian population includes refugee claimants and temporary residents allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian grounds.

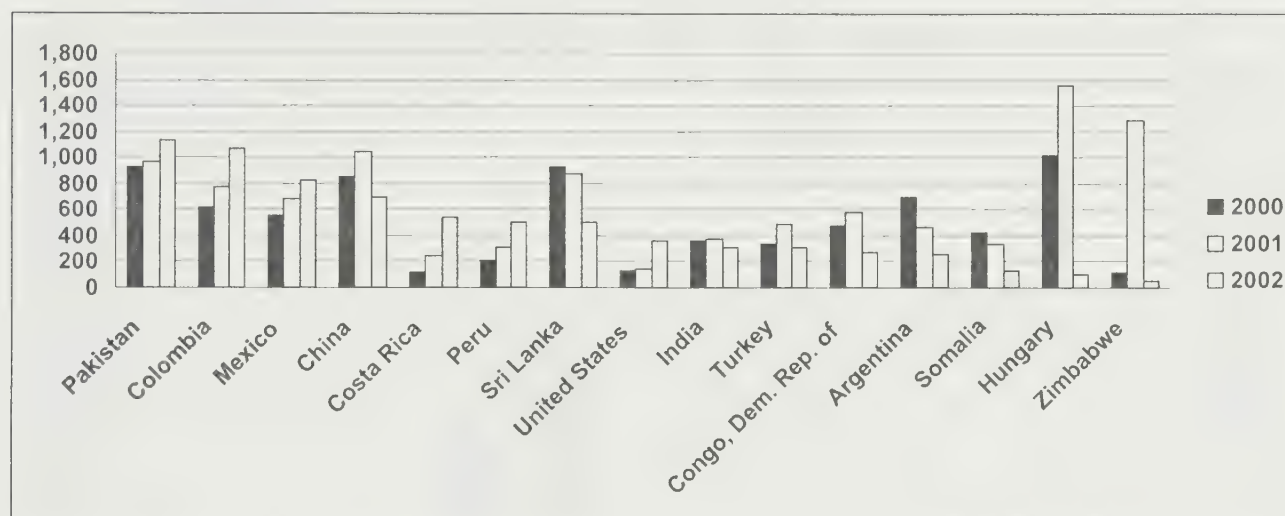




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**FIGURE 18: FEMALE HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 2000–2002<sup>17</sup>**



Country of Origin	2000			2001			2002		
	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank	Num.	%	Rank
Pakistan	932	6.33	2	970	5.46	4	1,126	8.61	1
Colombia	614	4.17	6	769	4.33	6	1,065	8.14	2
Mexico	552	3.75	7	679	3.82	7	827	6.32	3
China	849	5.77	4	1,044	5.88	3	690	5.28	4
Costa Rica	115	0.78	30	249	1.40	16	535	4.09	5
Peru	206	1.40	18	313	1.76	14	497	3.80	6
Sri Lanka	925	6.29	3	880	4.96	5	496	3.79	7
United States	131	0.89	28	145	0.82	28	355	2.71	8
India	359	2.44	10	373	2.10	11	308	2.36	9
Turkey	328	2.23	11	488	2.75	9	305	2.33	10
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	471	3.20	8	583	3.28	8	267	2.04	11
Argentina	689	4.68	5	463	2.61	10	255	1.95	12
Somalia	419	2.85	9	338	1.90	12	124	0.95	25
Hungary	1,016	6.90	1	1,560	8.78	1	102	0.78	29
Zimbabwe	110	0.75	35	1,284	7.23	2	53	0.41	54
<b>Total for Top Ten</b>	<b>6,826</b>	<b>46.38</b>		<b>8,720</b>	<b>49.10</b>		<b>6,204</b>	<b>47.43</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>7,890</b>	<b>53.62</b>		<b>9,038</b>	<b>50.90</b>		<b>6,872</b>	<b>52.57</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,716</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>17,758</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>13,076</b>	<b>100</b>	

<sup>17</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics for 2000, 2001 and 2002 for the female humanitarian population, using the initial entries method of calculation: each person is counted only on initial entry. The figures are broken down by principal country of last permanent residence (CLPR). The humanitarian population includes refugee claimants and temporary residents allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian grounds.

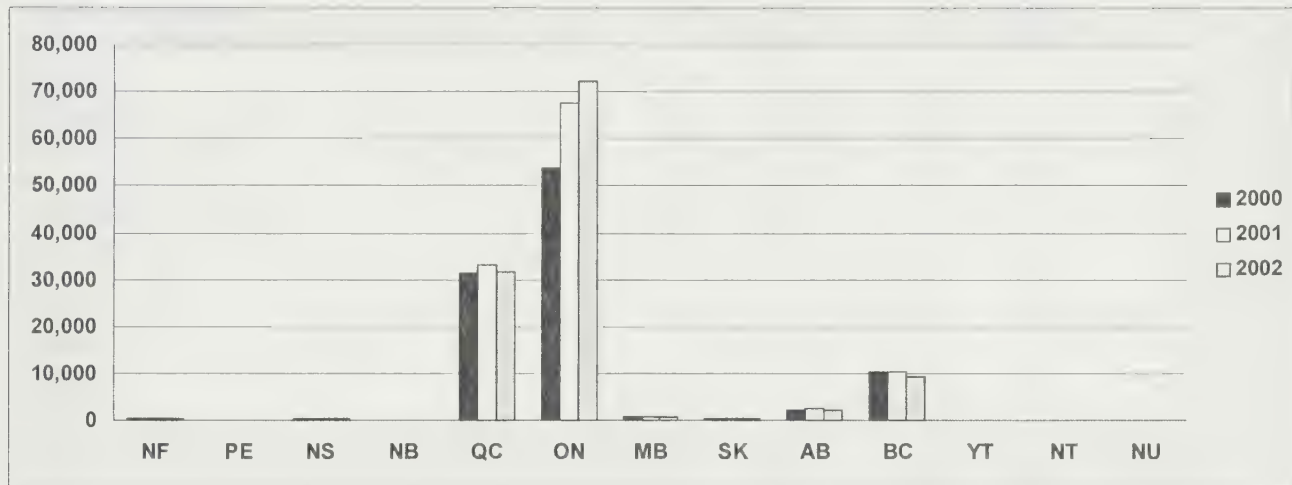


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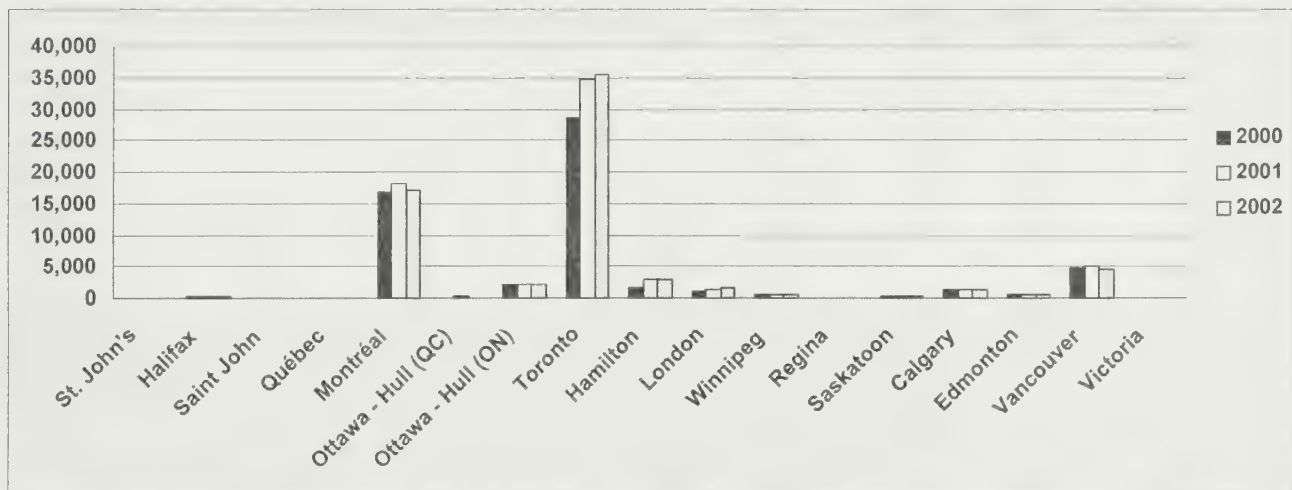
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**FIGURE 19: HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 2000–2002<sup>18</sup>**

**A. HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 2000–2002**



**B. HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 2000–2002**



<sup>18</sup> This table shows the annual stock statistics measured on December 1 from 2000 to 2002 for the humanitarian population. In this table, a person is included in the count if he or she has any type of authorization or permit on the observation date and has not yet become a permanent resident or, in the case of a refugee claimant without a permit or authorization, if less than two years have elapsed since the date of his or her most recent appearance in the CIC system. The figures are broken down by census metropolitan area and province based on 1991 census definitions. The humanitarian population includes refugee claimants and temporary residents allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian grounds.



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C. HUMANITARIAN POPULATION BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 2000–2002  
(FIGURE 19 CONT.)

Census Metropolitan Area Province of Residence	2000		2001		2002	
	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%
St. John's	16	0.02	13	0.01	10	0.01
Other Newfoundland	235	0.24	205	0.18	180	0.15
<b>Total Newfoundland</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>0.16</b>
<b>Total Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.01</b>
Halifax	260	0.26	220	0.19	215	0.18
Other Nova Scotia	169	0.17	217	0.19	182	0.15
<b>Total Nova Scotia</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>0.34</b>
Saint John	26	0.03	17	0.01	13	0.01
Other New Brunswick	128	0.13	74	0.06	78	0.07
<b>Total New Brunswick</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>0.08</b>
Québec	99	0.10	88	0.08	81	0.07
Montréal	16,806	16.86	18,034	15.66	16,972	14.35
Ottawa - Hull (QC)	132	0.13	143	0.12	127	0.11
Other Quebec	14,249	14.29	14,774	12.83	14,504	12.26
<b>Total Quebec</b>	<b>31,286</b>	<b>31.38</b>	<b>33,039</b>	<b>28.69</b>	<b>31,684</b>	<b>26.79</b>
Ottawa - Hull (ON)	2,032	2.04	2,106	1.83	2,026	1.71
Toronto	28,513	28.60	34,795	30.21	35,417	29.94
Hamilton	1,732	1.74	2,888	2.51	2,931	2.48
London	982	0.99	1,395	1.21	1,697	1.43
Other Ontario	20,578	20.64	26,484	22.99	29,964	25.33
<b>Total Ontario</b>	<b>53,837</b>	<b>54.01</b>	<b>67,668</b>	<b>58.75</b>	<b>72,035</b>	<b>60.90</b>
Winnipeg	543	0.54	456	0.40	434	0.37
Other Manitoba	140	0.14	127	0.11	139	0.12
<b>Total Manitoba</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>0.48</b>
Regina	69	0.07	40	0.03	29	0.02
Saskatoon	281	0.28	219	0.19	139	0.12
Other Saskatchewan	99	0.10	69	0.06	66	0.06
<b>Total Saskatchewan</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>0.20</b>
Calgary	1,274	1.28	1,417	1.23	1,289	1.09
Edmonton	445	0.45	457	0.40	468	0.40
Other Alberta	437	0.44	477	0.41	554	0.47
<b>Total Alberta</b>	<b>2,156</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2,351</b>	<b>2.04</b>	<b>2,311</b>	<b>1.95</b>
Vancouver	4,797	4.81	5,069	4.40	4,570	3.86
Victoria	12	0.01	10	0.01	7	0.01
Other British Columbia	5,422	5.44	5,142	4.46	4,529	3.83
<b>Total British Columbia</b>	<b>10,231</b>	<b>10.26</b>	<b>10,221</b>	<b>8.87</b>	<b>9,106</b>	<b>7.70</b>
<b>Total Yukon</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Total Northwest Territories</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Total Nunavut</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Not stated	192	0.19	226	0.20	1,651	1.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>99,688</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>115,174</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>118,282</b>	<b>100</b>





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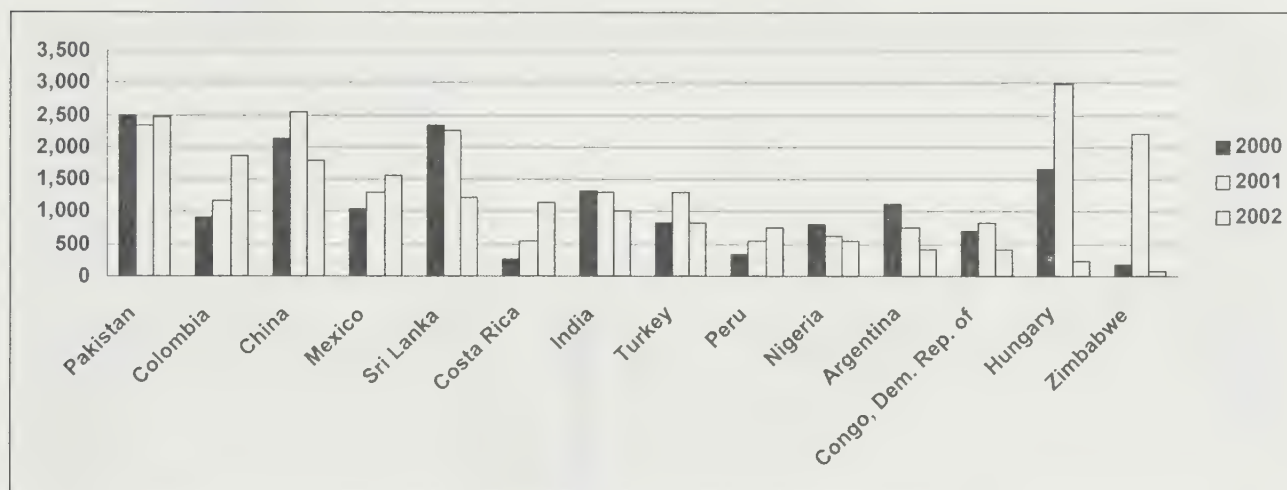




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**FIGURE 20: ADULT REFUGEE CLAIMANT POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ANNUAL FLOWS – INITIAL ENTRIES, 2000–2002<sup>19</sup>**



Country of Origin	2000			2001			2002		
	Num.	% with EA	Rank	Num.	% with EA	Rank	Num.	% with EA	Rank
Pakistan	2,476	80.05	1	2,329	75.96	3	2,459	51.20	1
Colombia	906	88.08	8	1,174	88.50	9	1,873	61.77	2
China	2,132	65.01	3	2,544	69.89	2	1,801	30.43	3
Mexico	1,042	72.55	7	1,301	68.79	7	1,543	40.64	4
Sri Lanka	2,345	82.77	2	2,264	73.81	4	1,230	42.36	5
Costa Rica	248	55.65	27	543	62.80	15	1,141	30.41	6
India	1,313	74.26	5	1,287	64.65	8	1,008	43.45	7
Turkey	832	79.81	9	1,304	82.13	6	821	48.84	8
Peru	344	82.56	19	539	73.47	16	741	42.65	9
Nigeria	804	89.55	10	610	87.54	13	542	55.54	10
Argentina	1,112	70.23	6	752	65.69	11	417	55.16	11
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	692	91.76	11	841	88.59	10	415	54.46	12
Hungary	1,658	65.26	4	2,972	58.28	1	243	44.86	19
Zimbabwe	174	94.83	37	2,211	93.98	5	78	53.85	58
<b>Total for Top Ten</b>	<b>14,620</b>	<b>75.82</b>		<b>18,227</b>	<b>74.67</b>		<b>13,159</b>	<b>44.95</b>	
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>14,344</b>	<b>74.77</b>		<b>15,599</b>	<b>70.38</b>		<b>11,145</b>	<b>42.15</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,964</b>	<b>75.30</b>		<b>33,826</b>	<b>72.69</b>		<b>24,304</b>	<b>43.67</b>	

<sup>19</sup> This table shows the annual flow statistics for 2000, 2001 and 2002 for the adult refugee claimant population, using the initial entries method of calculation. Each person is counted only on initial entry, which may predate the refugee claim. The table includes the percentage of refugee claimants who have been issued employment authorizations (EA) at any time since their entry into the system. The figures are broken down by principal country of alleged persecution (COAP). Adult refugee claimants are claimants who were at least 18 years of age when they made their claim.

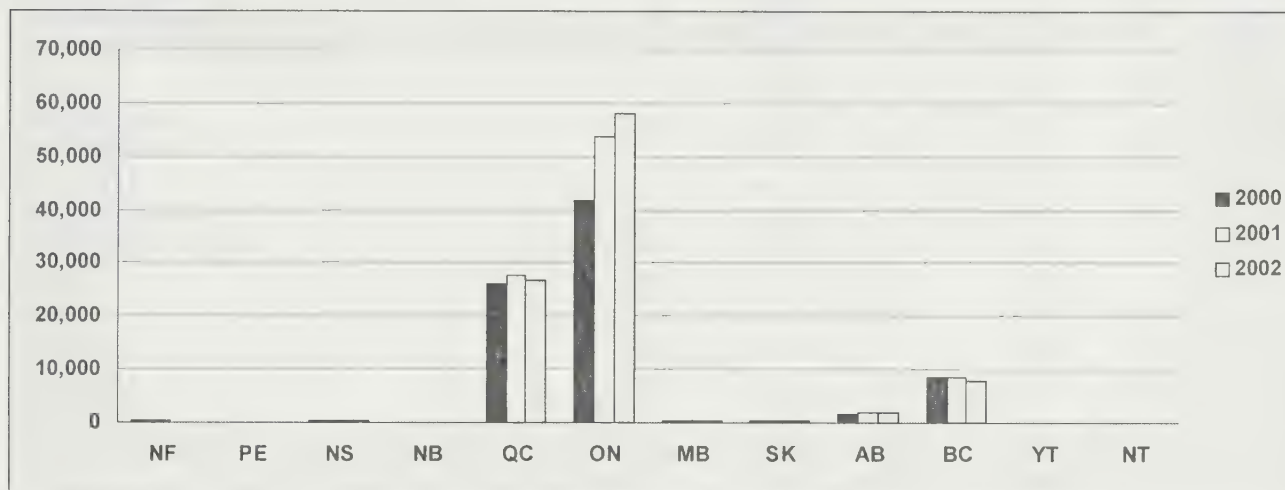


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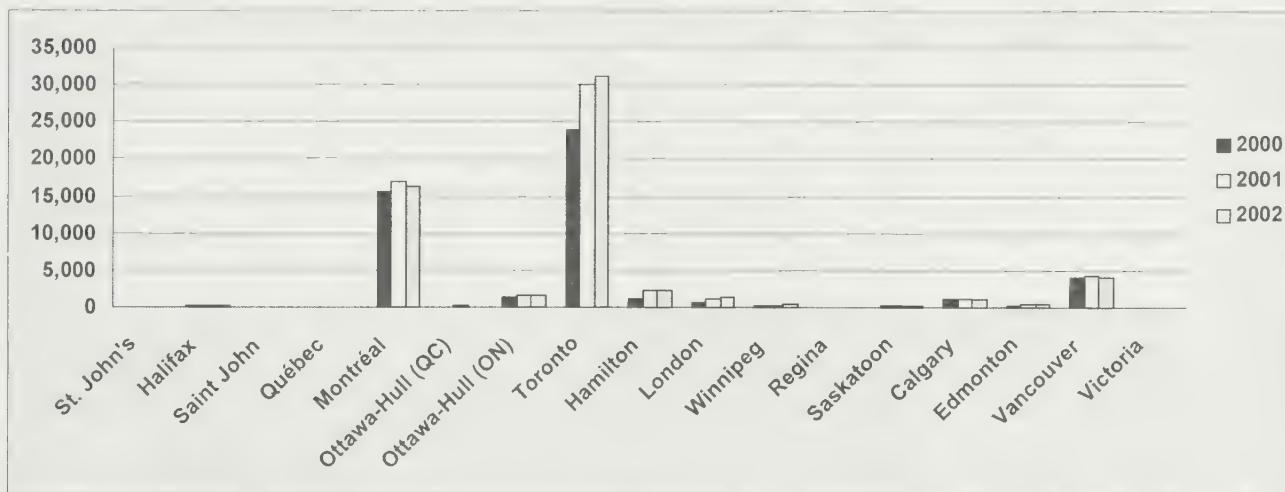
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**FIGURE 21: ADULT REFUGEE CLAIMANTS BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 2000–2002<sup>20</sup>**

**A. ADULT REFUGEE CLAIMANTS BY PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 2000–2002**



**B. ADULT REFUGEE CLAIMANTS BY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 2000–2002**



<sup>20</sup> This table shows the annual stock statistics measured on December 1 from 2000 to 2002 for the adult refugee claimant population. In this table, a person is included in the count if he or she has any type of authorization or permit on the observation date and has not yet become a permanent resident or if less than two years have elapsed since the date of his or her most recent appearance in the CIC system. The figures are broken down by census metropolitan area and province based on 1991 census definitions. Adult refugee claimants are claimants who were at least 18 years of age on the date of the stock calculation.





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C. ADULT REFUGEE CLAIMANTS BY LOCATION, STOCKS ON DECEMBER 1, 1991–2002  
(FIGURE 21 CONT.)

Census Metropolitan Area Province of Residence	2000		2001		2002	
	Num.	% with EA	Num.	% with EA	Num.	% with EA
St. John's	13	100.00	10	100.00	8	100.00
Other Newfoundland	172	92.44	158	92.41	131	92.37
<b>Total Newfoundland</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>92.97</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>92.86</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>92.81</b>
<b>Total Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>75.00</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>37.50</b>
Halifax	169	94.67	184	94.57	189	93.12
Other Nova Scotia	108	60.19	133	56.39	124	54.03
<b>Total Nova Scotia</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>81.23</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>78.55</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>77.64</b>
Saint John	9	100.00	10	100.00	10	70.00
Other New Brunswick	73	82.19	57	80.70	59	74.58
<b>Total New Brunswick</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>84.15</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>83.58</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>73.91</b>
Québec	44	90.91	49	79.59	44	79.55
Montréal	15,584	98.41	17,005	98.46	16,194	97.63
Ottawa-Hull (QC)	111	92.79	121	89.26	106	91.51
Other Quebec	10,249	59.32	10,455	59.21	10,339	52.90
<b>Total Quebec</b>	<b>25,988</b>	<b>82.96</b>	<b>27,630</b>	<b>83.53</b>	<b>26,683</b>	<b>80.25</b>
Ottawa-Hull (ON)	1,403	93.16	1,640	94.39	1,654	94.26
Toronto	23,827	95.81	29,960	95.60	31,202	94.70
Hamilton	1,213	95.63	2,159	96.62	2,273	96.79
London	657	90.41	1,069	91.39	1,370	86.28
Other Ontario	14,745	53.06	18,803	48.36	21,671	39.03
<b>Total Ontario</b>	<b>41,845</b>	<b>80.57</b>	<b>53,631</b>	<b>78.96</b>	<b>58,170</b>	<b>73.83</b>
Winnipeg	312	96.79	337	97.63	345	95.36
Other Manitoba	79	63.29	67	61.19	78	50.00
<b>Total Manitoba</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>90.03</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>91.58</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>87.00</b>
Regina	20	95.00	27	92.59	22	86.36
Saskatoon	226	97.35	200	98.00	122	95.90
Other Saskatchewan	54	70.37	45	80.00	43	79.07
<b>Total Saskatchewan</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>92.33</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>94.49</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>90.91</b>
Calgary	1,064	97.93	1,204	97.51	1,116	97.40
Edmonton	308	94.81	383	93.99	400	94.50
Other Alberta	250	60.40	304	57.89	345	49.86
<b>Total Alberta</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>91.55</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>90.43</b>	<b>1,861</b>	<b>87.96</b>
Vancouver	3,978	96.00	4,376	95.50	4,048	95.80
Victoria	8	87.50	7	57.14	5	60.00
Other British Columbia	4,415	50.08	4,244	53.42	3,773	51.07
<b>Total British Columbia</b>	<b>8,401</b>	<b>71.86</b>	<b>8,627</b>	<b>74.77</b>	<b>7,826</b>	<b>74.21</b>
<b>Total Yukon</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Total Northwest Territories</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Not stated	160	35.00	174	34.48	1,211	3.88
<b>Total</b>	<b>79,258</b>	<b>80.69</b>	<b>93,189</b>	<b>80.20</b>	<b>96,892</b>	<b>75.15</b>



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## CONCEPTS AND MEASURES

This section discusses in detail the concepts and measures underlying this version of *Facts and Figures 2002: Statistical Overview of the Temporary Resident and Refugee Claimant Population*.

### ***Client-Based Data System (CBDS)***

The CBDS is a reporting system for administrative data that allows us to analyse the temporary resident and refugee claimant population from either a *document-based* or a *client-based* perspective.

The CBDS includes all employment authorizations, student authorizations, visitor records, minister's permits and extensions to minister's permits issued to foreign nationals since 1978. It also includes all records of refugee claims. In addition, it draws information from landing records and other sources.

### ***Client-Based Reporting Versus Document-Based Reporting***

This publication presents an alternative way of reporting on the temporary resident and refugee claimant population. It emphasizes the *client* or *person* as the key reporting unit, although a typical CIC report would focus instead on the number of *documents* or *transactions* processed. There is a significant analytical distinction between these two approaches.

The latter approach is relevant for operational reporting and can offer insights into activities that relate to processing times and processing volumes. For example, managers need to know how many employment authorizations CIC issued in any given period to be able to plan for and monitor workload pressures that front-line staff experience. This same approach, however, would not yield relevant information for an analysis of the impact of temporary residents on the labour market. In this case, it would be more appropriate to analyse the number of people holding an employment authorization for a given period. Therefore, it makes sense to adopt a *client-based* approach in this situation. This approach produces very different statistics. It eliminates the double counting that can otherwise occur when a client holds a number of different documents at any one time.

### ***Temporary Resident and Refugee Claimant Population***

We refer to the population in the CBDS as the *temporary resident and refugee claimant population*, primarily to distinguish it from the *non-permanent resident population* definition used in the Census of Canada. The census definition applies to individuals and their spouses and dependants who have employment authorizations, student authorizations or minister's permits, and refugee claimants. It excludes individuals and their spouses and dependants who have visitor records. *The temporary resident and refugee claimant population* captured in the CBDS, on the other hand, includes any person who has ever had a visitor record, an employment authorization, a student authorization, a minister's permit or an extension of a minister's permit, and any person who has made a refugee claim. Spouses and dependants are excluded *unless* they also have a CIC-issued permit or authorization in their own right.

### ***Primary Status Categories***

Each member of the temporary resident and refugee claimant population is categorized according to the principal reason for his or her presence in Canada. The categories are foreign workers, foreign students, humanitarian cases, and other cases. Since 1989, the humanitarian cases have been primarily refugee claimants.

These four categories, referred to as *primary status*, are mutually exclusive: any person included in one category is excluded from the others as of the date of update. The *date of update* is the date on which the





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CBDS is updated with data from the corporate administrative systems. The CBDS will eventually be updated quarterly.

### ***Foreign Workers***

The foreign worker category includes individuals who came to Canada to work on a temporary basis. It excludes foreign students and individuals who have been issued employment authorizations for humanitarian reasons. Every foreign worker must have an employment authorization but may also have other types of permits or authorizations.

### ***Foreign Students***

The foreign student category includes individuals who came to Canada to attend an educational institution. It excludes foreign workers who may have been issued student authorizations during their stay as foreign workers. It also excludes humanitarian and compassionate cases who have been issued student authorizations. Every foreign student must have been issued a student authorization but may also have been issued other types of permits or authorizations.

### ***Humanitarian***

The humanitarian cases category includes individuals who are permitted to remain in Canada for humanitarian reasons but who are not categorized as either foreign workers or foreign students. This category includes refugee claimants.

### ***Other***

The other cases category includes all individuals who cannot be otherwise categorized. This group is made up primarily of individuals who have only visitor records. None of them has ever received either employment or student authorizations or made a refugee claim.

This categorization considers a number of variables recorded on authorizations and permits issued to the temporary resident and refugee claimant population. These include validation exemption codes, special program codes, occupation codes and other codes used to identify the subjects of specific programs, such as the Software Pilot Program. In some cases, a temporary resident is categorized on the basis of the immigrant category he or she is subsequently landed under. The primary status designations are generated whenever the CBDS is updated. In other words, the primary status of an individual may change over time, depending on the type of documents he or she has received since the last time the CBDS was updated.

## ***Statistical Measures***

The data are aggregated into measures of *flows* and *stocks*. For the purposes of this publication, the flow statistics are based on the calendar year and the stock statistics are calculated on December 1 every year.

### ***Flow Statistics***

We have developed three methods of calculating the flows of temporary residents and refugee claimants depending on the primary status designation of a particular individual. The method employed simply reflects the fact that different primary status categorizations require different forms of analysis. In other words, a particular calculation method might be more appropriate for one primary status category than another. The three methods are as follows:



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### **1. Initial Entry Method**

*Flow statistics*, based on the *initial entry* method, measure the number of individuals entering the CIC system, and presumably the country, for the first time. This calculation is based on the earliest effective date of any permit, authorization or record or, in the case of refugee claimants, a claim made for refugee status.

### **2. Seasonal Re-entry Method**

One of the drawbacks of the initial entry method of calculating flows is that it counts a person only on the person's initial entry into the CIC system. This makes it hard to create meaningful information on the *seasonal worker* component of the foreign worker population. For example, seasonal and other workers who re-enter the country annually or periodically are not included in subsequent counts based on the initial entry method.

One way of dealing with this challenge is to count a foreign worker as a re-entrant if that person is absent from the system for a predetermined number of days and then receives an employment authorization. The *seasonal re-entry* method is applied *only* if the worker has been otherwise identified as a seasonal worker.

### **3. All Re-entries Method**

The third method takes into account all re-entries without restricting the calculation to individuals who have been identified as seasonal workers.

The method most commonly employed in this publication is the initial entry method. The seasonal re-entry method is only used for foreign workers and the third method (the *all re-entries* method) is presented in this document only for illustrative purposes (see figure 3). Each chart shows which method is being used to present the information.

### **Stock Statistics**

*Stock statistics* measure the number of individuals present in the CIC system on a specific date in each year of observation. For example, for a foreign worker to be counted as present in a foreign worker stock, he or she must have a valid employment authorization on that date. For a foreign student to be counted as present in a foreign student stock, he or she must have a valid student authorization on that date. However, these conventions can be modified to count individuals present in the CIC system regardless of the type of authorization they hold. In all cases, any person who has been granted *landed status* on or before the observation date is excluded from the stock count from the landing date on.

The observation date used throughout this document is December 1. However, any date can be used to generate stock statistics.

### **Definitions**

#### **Skill Levels**

Occupational skill levels are derived from the National Occupational Classification (NOC) system :

- 0 - Managerial
- A - Professionals
- B - Skilled and Technical
- C - Intermediate and Clerical
- D - Elemental and Labourers



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### ***Levels of Study***

There are five levels of study shown for the foreign student population in Canada :

- 1 - Secondary or less
- 2 - Trade
- 3 - University
- 4 - Other post-secondary
- 5 - Other





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